THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 148. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW YORK YACHT RACE.

Philadelphia Crafts Distinguished.

England and the Washington Treaty

The German Opposition Party

Jesse Grant's Golden Wedding.

THE GREAT REGATTA.

The Ocean Derby of the New York Yacht Club.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE SAILING REGULATIONS.

A stakeboat was anchored abreast of the lower landing, known as Vanderbilt's, Staten Island, about 250 yards from the shore, and another in an easterly line, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Between these stakeboats the schooners anchored in line, about fifty yards apart. The first-class sloops anchored in the same manner, fifty yards apart, about 150 yards south of the schooners.

In taking position each yacht selected its own in the order of its arrival, at the anchorage. The committee boat did not undertake to tow yachts into position. Mainsails, foresails, and topsails were set before starting. The signal for preparing to start was one gun from the committee steamer, and after a brief interval the signal for starting was a second gun from the same steamer.

THE COURSE WAS

from the anchorage to the buoy on the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, thence to the Lightship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, returning over the same course, passing to the east, going and returning, of all the buoys on the west bank, viz., No. 13, No. 11, and No. 9, and to the westward of the inner flagboat off Vanderbilt's landing.

THE PRIZES.

The programme embraced seven magnificent prizes, two of them being open to all American yachts for competition under certain regulations. First on the list were the club prizes, being as follows:—

One for schooners.....Of the value of $250
One for first-class slocps.....Of the value of 150
One for second-class sloops.....Of the value of 100

After the start was made the spectacle was beautiful, and the crafts, with an aggregate of tens of thousands of spectators enjoying the sight, dotted the bay on every hand. All this time the Magic was doing excellently, and just outside the Narrows there was a little sharp work between her and the Tidal Wave, which were closely together. The Magic came down on the bow of the Tidal Wave with the intention of crossing it, but failed, yet continued until the Tidal Wave was compelled to come up in the wind to avoid a collision. The Magic went about and the Tidal Wave lost nearly all her headway, and was set off to leeward. Shooting out from the Narrows in a line astern of the Magic was the Tidal Wave, soon recovering her lost ground from the former's manœuvre; then the Palmer, that was fast overhauling them, and sailing so well that many were surprised.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

It was now a free wind to the point off Sandy Hook, and balloon jibs wers set. Passing that the Tidal Wave still showed her sailing qualities and headed the fleet; then the Palmer, Columbia, Magic, Wanderer, Idler, the two latter struggling for the leading position. They appeared splendidly, with a cloud of canvas and topsails towering aloft. Approaching the Southwest Spit buoy, it was feared that the mistake in running down might be repeated by some of the yachts, and it was; the Tidal Wave, Palmer, Columbia, and Magic, now the leading boats, rounding it as before, the Columbia throwing away her chance of victory by the error, as she rounded the Spit buoy correctly in sailing down. The time of those taken that turned it is as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	4	22	10	Eva	4	28	55
Wanderer	4	22	50	Tarolinta	4	29	53
Coming	4	27	05	Dauntless	4	30	05
Halcyon	4	27	10				

The race now clearly lay between the Idler and the Wanderer, considering the others not adhering to the sailing regulations forfeiting their right, and, barring accident, with the time allowance, it would seem that the former must win.

Under the circumstances, the show of the leading yachts in the light wind is not bad. There was not sufficient breeze for the larger vessels. The time of arriving at the

HOME STAKEBOAT

is as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	6	00	19	Eva	Passed west of stake bt.		
Columbia	6	01	52				
Palmer	6	27	42	Halcyon	6	51	41
Addie	6	27	55	Rambler	7	03	03
Magic	6	28	21	Dauntless	7	03	10
Idler	6	30	36	Fleetwing	7	05	39
Peerless	6	31	26	Sappho	7	06	56
Kaiser Wilhelm I.	6	33	55	Tarolinta	7	09	06
Wanderer	6	35	43	Madeleine	7	33	23
Vixen	6	36	54	Alarm	7	47	00
Alice	6	43	17	Foam	Not taken.		
Gracie	6	43	46	Sunshine	Not taken.		
Coming	6	49	29	Ariadne	Not taken.		

THE RESULT.

Under the circumstances of the mistakes made during the race, the Regatta Committee will not decide the winning yachts until after three o'clock this afternoon.

[The Columbia and the Palmer, both of which did good work in the regatta, were built in Philadelphia. A description of the former was ublished in THE TELEGRAPH recently.—ED.]

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

The Polaris to Sail on Tuesday—Honors to the Explorers from the American Geographical Society.

At last the day is definitely fixed for the sailing of Captain Hall's expedition in quest of that unknown sheet of water, the open Polar Sea. Captain Hall announces that on Tuesday next, at noon, the Polaris will leave her dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, *en route* for St. Johns and the Arctic.

The little vessel, with her gallant explorers, will be escorted as far as Sandy Hook by a Government steamer, which Admiral Godon has placed at the disposal of the members of the American Geographical Society and their friends, who propose giving the Arctic explorers a farewell in the lower bay. On Monday, the alterations which have been found advisable in the short trial trip from Washington will be completed, when the vessel will be thrown open to the inspection of visitors. In the evening of the same day, Captain Hall and his officers will be tendered a public reception at the rooms of the Geographical Society, in the Cooper Institute. The astronomer of the expedition is announced to be Professor R. W. D. Bryan, a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

In spite of the care with which the sailors are said to have been selected, both with regard to morals and physique, one of them at least has been overrated. The man in question, a German, and shipped as an able bodied seaman, was given a pass to visit New York on Wednesday evening, and has not since been heard from. He carried with him, unfortunately, the clothes of the first officer. Poor Jack! the temptation, with a pocket full of advance money and an armful of clothes, was too powerful for him,

RAILROAD WAR AT BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

The People Resist the Montclair Company's Encroachments—A Successful Contest.

A serious affair occurred at Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday morning, the entire population turning out at a given signal to resist the encroachments of the Montclair Railroad Company. This company had determined upon building a bridge of 30 feet span across Broad street, in that village, a little above the old Presbyterian Church, while the street is at present 66 feet wide. To this proposition the villagers objected, on the ground that it would destroy the beauty of their thoroughfare. About six weeks since the employes of the road began the work of tearing up the plank-walks of the street, but the Superintendent of Roads interfered and the work ceased. It was understood, however, that the work had not been wholly abandoned, and the citizens agreed that, should it be again renewed, the bell of the Presbyterian Church should be rung and the citizens alarmed. At 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday the bell pealed forth, and in half an hour about four hundred citizens had assembled at the spot where it was intended to erect the bridge. There they found all the materials for the erection of the structure. During the previous night the railroad company had caused lumber to be taken thither, as well as a large derrick, which the citizens found ready for use, and the other tools necessary for the work. A gang of laborers were on hand, too, guarded by a force of special officers, under the direction of Robert A. Haggerty, the company's special detective. But the people made short work of it, although no blows were given on either side. As soon as the laborers succeeded in digging a trench, a dozen of the people would jump in, and defy the laborers to eject them. Others of the workmen were kept from their labor by force. Thus the battle continued, until finally an armistice was declared, through the efforts of Sheriff Teed, who was immediately summoned by the railroad company. The citizens gained the victory for the present, and they seem determined to maintain their position.

The people declare that the object of the railroad company in building a bridge of such narrow span is to retaliate upon them because they refused to bond the township in favor of the road. With the exception of slight bruises to some of the laborers, no person was injured, except one of the contractors, Henry C. Spaulding, who was accidentally trampled upon by the excited crowd, and had one of his ribs broken. He was sitting on a stone, which he declared should not be removed, when the crowd seized upon him, knocking him over. Many regrets are heard on all sides over this unfortunate accident. The company had expected to have the bridge completed by last evening.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

GOLDEN WEDDING OF JESSE R. GRANT

A Presidential Family Gathering at Elizabeth—Fun, Frolic, and Flowers—All the Brothers-in-Law and all the Officeholders on Hand.

The beautiful little village of Elizabeth, in New Jersey, will be the scene of a grand Presidential festival and floral pageant to-day in honor of the venerable Jesse R. Grant, who celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of his wedding. The residence of Mr. Abel R. Corbing the son-in-law of the distinguished postmaster of Covington, will be the centre of attraction. The President and Mrs. Grant and Nellie and the boys have been visiting at Mr. Corbin's two or three days. It is intended to make the "Golden Wedding" of the old gentleman as imposing and gorgeous as possible. The floral preparations are very fine. The members of the Cabinet are invited, and some of them will be there. Most of the Federal office-holders in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and this city have been invited, and a large number of them will be present. Old Mr. Grant feels the importance of the occasion, and is preparing himself for it. He will hold a levee. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening. Mr. Corbin, who was not *in* "Rock Island," hopes to be able to bury everlastingly all recollections of "Black Friday" in the generous and ever-to-be-remembered "golden wedding" which he proposes to lavish upon the President's father.

PRESIDENT GRANT VISITS SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

Yesterday President Grant, while on his way from Philadelphia to New York, stopped for a short time at Newark. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Mr. A. R. Corbin and wife, and Amos Clark and wife, of Elizabeth. The party were driven up from Elizabeth by Mr. Clark, who had previously telegraphed to Senator Frelinghuysen. Ex-Mayor Peddie, Congressman Halsey, and others were at Mr. Frelinghuysen's residence, in waiting for the party, which arrived at 1 o'clock. Only a short stay was made, as the President was in haste to reach Long Branch. The party left for that place by the afternoon boat from New York. General Grant has made arrangements for a longer stay in Newark during his summer vacation.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

Two Men Run Over Under Singular Circumstances.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 21st inst. says:—

A brace of railroad accidents of a shocking character occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the levee. The tracks connecting the Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads with the grain elevator and the North Missouri Railroad join at the foot of Poplar street, and trains of cars are moving over them almost constantly at night.

Officers Barry and Gummersell, while patrolling their beat, at 3 o'clock, heard a shout for help proceeding from the levee, and ran to the spot from whence it came. They discovered James Wilson lying on the track, up which a train had just passed, with his foot crushed to a jelly by the wheels. The officers took charge of him, and prepared to move him to the Health Office for treatment. After procuring a baggage-wagon, in which they were about to place him, they heard another cry for help a few rods below them. Investigation proved that another man had been run over by another train, which backed down a few moments before.

The second sufferer proved to be Martin Morrissey. His injuries were of a horrible nature. The car wheels had passed over both his legs above the knees and crushed and mangled them until they held only by a few shreds of skin. His right hand had become entangled in the brake of one of the cars, and by it he was dragged along the track until the hand and wrist became a mass of pulpy flesh and broken bones, when the brake no longer held it.

The officers placed Morrissey beside Wilson in the wagon, and drove both to the Health Office. The Dispensary Physician saw at a glance that nothing could be done for the former, and after bandaging Wilson's crushed foot, he directed that they be immediately removed to the City Hospital. The amputation of Morrissey's legs was there performed, but the terrible shock sustained caused his death a few hours after.

Wilson was properly attended to and will probably recover, although the injury sustained will cripple him for life.

It is supposed that both men had been drinking during the night and by chance staggered to the railroad track, where they lay down and went to sleep. Neither of them could have been there more than ten minutes when discovered, and it is a singular coincidence that, perfect strangers to each other, they should have both been run over almost at the same time and place and in the same manner.

—London has a population of 27,000 to the square mile.

—What is the key-note of good breeding? B natural.

SECOND EDITION

Free Trade in France.

The Court-martial Trials.

Bismarck and the Catholics.

Religious Liberty in Russia.

The Ware Murder Case.

A New Trial Granted.

Pennsylvania Central Injunction.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, June 23—11 A. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £483,000.

Gunpowder Explosion.

PARIS, June 23—A. M.—An explosion of gunpowder occurred in the Polygon of Vincennes, but fortunately nobody was injured.

Courts-Martial.

Fifteen thousand troops have been sent to Fontainebleau, where two courts-martial are to convene.

The corps of General Douay will soon be sent to Lyons.

The *Verite* says the court commences its sittings on Wednesday next.

M. Pietri,

formerly Prefect of Police, and secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, is expected to return to Paris.

M. Thiers

has presented to each of the regiments of the army a copy of his "History of the Revolution and the Empire."

The *Gaulois* announces that

Elections for the Conseils

Generaux will be held July 16th.

A Free-trade League

is established at Versailles, with Leon Say as President, and Flottard as Secretary. The League objects to the modification of any of the commercial treaties with other powers without the assent of the Assembly.

PARIS, June 23.

The French Loan

will be issued at 82f. 50c., payable in seventeen instalments. Subscriptions will be received on and after 26th inst.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Daily News* says that the American members of the deputation for promoting

Religious Liberty in Russia,

who lately arrived in England, will be present on Tuesday next at the soiree at the National Club, and will be entertained on Wednesday by a banquet at Richmond. Among the visitors expected are Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Hon. Peter Parker.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 22.—The Cortes will finally vote the address to the Crown to-morrow, after which Ministry will be arranged.

The Catholics and German Unity.

BERLIN, June 23. — Prince Bismarck has written a letter to certain members of the Reichstag, in which he says that while the Catholic delegates in that body oppose German unity, he has received assurances from Cardinal Antonelli that the Pope disapproves of their course.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—10:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 22—Evening.—Rentes closed at 52 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—10:30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 137,000 bales; exports, 19,000; speculation, 38,000. Stock 909,000 bales, of which 595,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 64,000 bales, including 50,000 bales American. Actual export, 20,000 bales. Sales of cotton on a ship named at New Orleans were made at 8¾d. Breadstuffs dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 91½@93 for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—1:30 P. M.—Cotton is steady. The sales are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 7000 for export and speculation. The sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, were made at 8¾d. The stock of cotton afloat is 416,000 bales, including 102,000 bales American. Red spring Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s, red winter, 11s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 20,000 quarters; American, 7500 quarters. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 31s. 3d. Beef, 97s. 6d. Lard, 47s.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Serious Illness of Mrs. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, June 22.—Mrs. Vallandigham is much worse to-day, and it has been deemed necessary to summon additional medical aid. She has repeated spasms, and her mind wanders to such an extent that her friends are apprehensive of the most serious consequences. To-day she is continually calling for Clement, asking friends by the bedside, "Why don't Clement come home? he has been gone so long."

A Memorial to Vallandigham.

A movement is on foot, generally encouraged by the citizens, to erect a monument in City Park to the memory of Vallandigham. It is also designed to erect a statue of himself on his grave.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Ware Murder Case—A New Trial Granted.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—It has leaked out to-day that the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey yesterday granted a new trial to John Ware, convicted to murder in January last. The errors assigned were argued at length and with signal ability by J. M. Scovel, Esq., for defendant, and R. S. Jenkins, Esq., for the State. The principles decided are regarded as of great importance.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112½; do. 1865, new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 115; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72¼; Missouri 6s, 96½; Canton Co., 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 40; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 117; Adams Express, 60½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 112¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100. Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Captain Hall's Arctic steamer Polaris sails on Tuesday next.

Reported Railway Injunction.

It is said that an injunction has been prepared at Trenton against the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 23—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain stations, and equally so from southward to Arkansas and southwestward to the Atlantic. The pressure remains nearly the same south of Tennessee and South Carolina. Areas of low pressure now exist all over the Bay of Fundy and in Iowa. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and on the Gulf coast and in the Eastern States. It has fallen somewhat in the extreme northwest. Fresh winds from the southeast and southwest have prevailed on the Atlantic coast. At present northwesterly winds are reported north and east of Pennsylvania, and northeasterly winds from Michigan to Lake Superior. The cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States has passed by without rain except at Mount Washington. Threatening weather with light rains is now reported from Lake Erie to Iowa and Minnesota, very much as it exhibited on Thursday morning.

Probabilities.—No important change is indicated for the Gulf coast and Southern States. Northwesterly winds will probably soon abate in the Middle and Eastern States. Increasing but not dangerous easterly winds will probably continue from Lake Erie to Lake Superior, with light rains.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·04	77	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
Boston	29·83	69	W.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Buffalo	29·91	64	N.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	29·99	71	W.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·04	82	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	29·86	68	S. E.	11	Brisk.	Fair
Detroit	29·92	64	E.	15	Brisk.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·10	82	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	29·98	83	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·92	33	N. W.	11	Brisk.	Rain
New Orleans	30·06	86	W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
New York	29·97	76	N. W.	16	Brisk.	Clear
Norfolk	30·00	74	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Hazy
Omaha	29·67	71	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Oswego	29·91	60	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30.00	75	W.	..	.....	Clear
St. Louis	29·90	81	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
Washington	30·01	74	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·05	83	S. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair

MEDIA WATER WORKS.

Important Meeting of Citizens—Necessity of a Better Water Supply.

In pursuance to a call, a considerable number of tax-paying citizens of Media assembled in the Court House on Thursday evening, for the purpose of considering the proposition made by Broomall, Price & Haldeman to sell the Palmer Mills property, in order to furnish the borough with a more abundant supply of water.

Mr. Talley stated that he was in favor of a better supply of water, and thought the people of the borough were almost unanimously so, but there was a manifest desire on the part of some of those present to have more time and information on the subject; that he had no doubt that if his motion prevailed the investigation would result in a report from the committee favorable to the purchase of the Palmer property; that the citizens would accept the report and all would be satisfied. A. Lewis Smith, Esq., Ralph Buckley, H. Jones Brooke, and C. D. Manly, Esq., also argued in favor of submitting the matter to a committee. Colonel Thomas T. V. Cooper and others opposed it. The motion to commit was lost, 23 for to 24 against. The original resolution was carried without opposition.

The meeting was one of great interest to the town, and the proceedings exciting. Some of the speakers indulged in personalities, and were excused on the ground that they were so much absorbed as to imagine they were attending a political meeting.

After the meeting the owners of the water power alluded to sent to the Borough Council the following generous letter, which fully meets the object of Mr. Talley's motion, to give more time and a better investigation of the matter:—

To the Council of the Borough of Media—Gentlemen:—With a view of affording ample opportunity of carrying out the wishes of the meeting of citizens last evening, and of obviating all necessity for hasty action in the matter, we hereby extend the time for accepting our offer of the mill property, late of Lewis Palmer, until July 1, and as we are interested in common with other citizens in ascertaining and advertising the advantages of our borough as a place of residence, we stipulate that a chemist of some celebrity, say of Philadelphia, satisfactory to us, be selected to make the analysis recommended by the citizens. EDWARD A. PRICE, Trustee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Income Tax—Judge Strong Decides it to be Constitutional.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Strong.

In the cases last week argued in this Court involving the constitutionality of the income tax, his Honor Judge Strong this morning delivered the following opinion sustaining it:—

Clarence H. Clark vs. Horatio G. Sickel, Mary E. Farnum vs. Horatio G. Sickel, Henry C. Lea vs. William R. Leeds, William Sellers vs. Horatio G. Sickel. Strong, J.

The pleadings in all these cases raise the question whether the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, and its supplements, so far as they impose a tax upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, are within the power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. If it be true, as has been argued, that the income tax is a "capitation or other direct tax" within the meaning of the Constitution, it is undoubtedly prohibited by the first and ninth sections of the first article, for it is not "apportioned among the States."

But I am of opinion that it is not a "capitation or other direct tax" in the sense in which the framers of the Constitution, and the people of the States who adopted it, understood such taxes. The reasons for my opinion it would answer no good purpose for me to state at length, inasmuch as these cases will doubtless go to the Supreme Court for ultimate decision. It is sufficient for me now to state that in my judgment Congress has a constitutional right to impose all the taxes of which the plaintiffs complain, and that none of them are such as must necessarily be apportioned. With the policy of such an imposition I have, as a judge, nothing to do.

Let judgment be entered for the defendants on the several demurrers.

Assault and Battery.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

John Calvin McMahon, conductor of a Ridge avenue car, and George Custer, driver of the same, were tried on the charge of assault and battery upon John Greenwalt. The evidence went to show that Mr. Greenwalt, while suffering from rheumatism, got on the car, which was crowded, every seat being filled, and stood upon the platform. The conductor told him he was standing in the way of passengers going in and out, and must either get inside or off. Mr. Greenwalt said he was unable to reach a strap at the top of the car by which to hold himself up, and therefore would not get inside unless a seat was furnished him, and he also flatly refused to leave the car. The conductor stopped the car, and, with the moral assistance of the driver, who merely stood by and looked on, lifted Mr. Greenwalt into the street, using no more force than was absolutely necessary; in fact, using him very gently. The Judge said the law sustained this course, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THIRD EDITION

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Politics in Alabama.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

To-day's Naval Orders.

Later from Europe.

Diplomatic Appointments.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

British Diplomatic Appointments.

LONDON, June 23.—Lord Augustus Loftus will probably succeed Lord Bloomfield as British Ambassador at Vienna, and Sir Augustus Paget, now Envoy to Florence, as Ambassador at Berlin, in place of Loftus. Lord Belper, now Vice-President of the University of London, is appointed to succeed George Grote as President of that institution.

It is said that the

Ex-Emperor Napoleon

is about to take up his residence at Marnhead, in Devonshire.

Count de Paris.

PARIS, June 23.—The report that the Count de Paris had arrived at Versailles is unfounded.

There is great

Apathy in Paris

in regard to the elections.

Marquis de Gabriac, French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, has arrived in the German capital.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾@92 for both money and account. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes, 52f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet: uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales have been 15,000 bales, including 7000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on a ship named at New Orleans at 8¾d. for middlings.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm. Cheese, 59s. 6d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, June 23.—The charming weather, with the usual attractions of class-day, induced a very large attendance to-day at Harvard University. The exercises in the church occupied about two hours, and consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. Peabody, an oration by Hiram Edward Deming, of Shortsville, N. Y.; a poem by Henry Walton Swift, of New Bedford; and the singing of an original ode, written by William Tudor, of Boston. The programme for this afternoon and evening presents the usual attractive features, including music, dancing in Massachusetts Hall, the illumination of Holworthy Hall, and a levee by President Elliott. The graduating class this year is considerably larger than any previous year, numbering 157 members, and the whole number who have ever been connected with the class is 181, of whom three have died, thus showing a loss of only 21. With the exception of the present Freshmen class, this is the largest class ever in Harvard College.

Jewelry Store Burned.

BANGOR, Me., June 23.—The jewelry and music store of Lowell & Spencer, on Main street, was burned out this morning. The stock was entirely ruined. The stock of T. M. Combs' millinery rooms, adjoining, was also much damaged. Two ladies, living over Mr. Combs' store, were nearly suffocated. The property was insured. Lowell & Spencer have been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the building.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Politics in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23.—The *Daily State Journal*, the organ of the Republican party of Alabama, in its issue this morning says: "We have lived in this State for more than a quarter of a century, and have never felt insecure in person or property on account of political opinions. We are sincere in our Republicanism, and we feel safe because we love our people and honestly believe that we are pursuing a course that will redound to their peace, happiness, and prosperity.

"Those men who call themselves Republicans and who are continually trying to get into office by stirring up discord and strife and poisoning the minds of voters in secret dens at midnight, where honest men and sincere Republicans are plotted against simply because they are honest and sincere and have social standing in the community, may feel unsafe. We indorse no such libel upon the whole people of our State. Radical, vulturous Ku-klux office-seekers of every party are doing us more harm as a people than all the libels ever written. We believe that every honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what his political opinions are."

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Superintendent of State Prisons.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 23.—A. C. Bishop, of Cuba, New York, is appointed Superintendent and Engineer of the State Prison now in course of erection at Elmira.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Captain Cleary has been detached from the command of the Dictator and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Carter from the St. Mary, and placed on sick leave; Master Church from the South Atlantic, and waits orders; Medical Inspector Master from the Severn, and waits orders; Paymaster Meade from the Dictator, and ordered to settle his accounts; Lieutenant-Commanders Roland and Richard P. Leary, Lieutenant Houston, Master Morse, Ensign Curtis, Surgeon Debois, Chief Engineer Dungan, First Assistant Engineers Sprague, S. L. Smith, and Frazer; Second Assistant Engineers Barry, Cline, Emanuel, and Platt, from the Dictator, and await orders.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 23—9:15 A. M.—Wheat market active and excited. No. 1, $1·30; No. 2, $1·29. Receipts, 59,000 bushels; shipments, none. Freights, 6½c. by sail; 9½c. by steam.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The money market is decidedly more active to-day, owing to the increased demand for call loans, consequent upon the revival of speculation among the stock brokers, but the discount market continues very quiet, and rates for good commercial paper easy to first-class borrowers. The banks lend less freely than usual of late, owing to the falling off in resources to meet the wants of the West, but the loan market is still unqualifiedly easy. Call loans may be quoted at about 5 per cent., a lower range being exceptional, and commercial paper is in request at 6 per cent.

Gold is devoid of spirit, and the range is steady at 112⅝@112½, opening and closing in New York at 112⅝.

In Government bonds there is an increased movement, and prices show a slight advance on last night's quotations.

Stocks were active and strong. Sales of Pennsylvania war loan at 102.

Reading Railroad was in demand and sold freely at 58⅛@58⅝, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania was higher, selling at 61½@61⅝, the latter b. o.; Norristown sold at 85¾; Lehigh Valley at 61¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51⅜. 29 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie and 48¼ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet. Lehigh sold at 38½. The balance of the list was dull but strong.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots	102	18 sh Penna R.	61¾
$100 do. reg.	102	200 do.	61¾
$1000 Pa R con mt. cp.	96	100 do.	61¾
$50 Sc N B L 6s	71	300 do.	61¾
$1000 O C & A 7s, b5.	86½	100 do.	61¾
$1000 do. b3.	86½	100 do.	61¾
$1000 Susq Cl 6s	63	100 do.	61¾
$5000 Leh Gold L	90	400 do.	61¾
600 sh Read R.	58¾	100 do.	61¾
100 do.	58¾	100 do.	61¾
3 do.	50¾	100 do.	61¾
5 do.	58¾	5 sh Norrist'n R.	85¾
300 do.	58·56	4 sh O C & A	51¾
100 do.	58¾	1 sh Cent Trans.	
500 do. b30.	58·56	opg&l.	47¾
500 do. b3.	58·56	67 do. opg.	45¾
300 do. b30.	58¾	200 sh Leh. N St.	30¾
1300 do.	58·56	7 sh Leh Val R.	61¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 5s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do. 1864, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¼@115; do. 1868, do. 114¾@115¼; 10-40s, 110¼@110¾. U. S. 6s Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¼@115¾; Gold, 112¼@112¾; Silver, 107¼@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¾@91¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 101¾@102½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¼@84½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅜	10·50 A. M.	112¾
10·30 "	112¼	11·45 "	112½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 23.—Bark is steady at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's Bark may be quoted at $18@18·50 per cord for Chesnut oak.

The Flour market is quiet, and no sales of importance could be effected unless at some concession in present quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·50@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do do. at $7 12½@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $7 75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 50 for Western and $5·75 for Pennsylvania. 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The Wheat market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·43@1·48, and 500 bushels Indiana do. at $1·57. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of 500 bushels yellow at 75c., and 500 bushels Western mixed at 75c. Oats are not much sought after. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 64@64c.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sel's to the crushers at $2·15.

Whisky is quiet; 30 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82—2 P. M.....87

SUN RISES..... 4·32 | MOON SETS.....11·29
SUN SETS..... 7·32 | HIGH WATER..... 5·32

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 23. — Steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived out.

Steamship Virginia, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day, en route to Liverpool.

Steamship Acadia, from St. John, N. B., touched at Moville to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Margaret, Brusch, 48 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Bidwell, Baker, 42 days

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DIVORCE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.

There is but one ground for divorce in the State of New York. But we have repeatedly insisted that to limit divorce to this one and only cause is to make a legislative mockery of the sorrows and sufferings of human hearts. And yet a correspondent thinks we ought not to meddle with so serious a subject, and begs us to let it alone. We cannot oblige him. There is no topic now astir on which greater courage of speech is needed than on this. To keep silent would be to remain criminal.

Let us exhibit our meaning by referring to a couple of illustrative instances.

We know of a high-minded, genial, and admirable gentleman, who a few years ago married a lady of good social position and many personal charms. But her temper had been inherited, by the Darwinian process, direct from the tigress. At times she would illustrate in a fearful degree the maxim that "anger is a short madness." In her rages she was dangerous, and several times threatened her husband's life. Once, when excited to an unusual degree, she sprang at his throat, clutched him till he was black in the face, and appeared intent on strangling him—a catastrophe which was averted only by the presence of mind of a nurse who, on hearing the noise, entered the room, and seizing a bottle of chloroform which stood on the mantel, opened it under the nostrils of the infuriated woman and thus melted her into quietness and slumber. A family council was thereupon called, and a separation between the husband and wife ensued. This man, who, by all who know him, is esteemed one of the best of husbands, is now debarred by the laws of the State in which he lives from marrying another woman. Now, by what right do the law-makers of this State forbid this man to be divorced from this woman and to marry another? What just reason can be assigned for interdicting him from rebuilding his broken household on a happier foundation? Why should our statute-book condemn him to live a solitary life? What right has the body politic to interfere with his heart's wishes for some domestic peace during his remaining years? We consider that the law which thus binds together this husband in formal marriage with a wife from whom he long years ago separated through fear of his life, partakes something of the cruelty of the semi-monster from whom he thus fled. Such a law we denounce as unworthy of an enlightened civilization. It has no foundation in reason and morality, and ought to be repealed.

Furthermore, we know of a woman who, gifted by nature with a more than common ingenuity in delicate manufactures—an artisan of rare skill in subtle fabrics—is forced to use all her earnings for the support of a drunken husband who never earns a cent for himself, who treats her with habitual cruelty, and who is sometimes not merely brutal but almost fiendish in the outrages which he attempts against her person. This wife would gladly be legally set free from the clutches of this brute. Her life is made wretched by his loathsome presence under her roof and in her chamber. The case is one which, to those who know something of its details, is of peculiar violence on the one hand and suffering on the other. But as this case exists, like the other, in the State of New York, there is no law on our statute-book under which this woman can ask for a divorce. Now will our correspondent say that she is fairly treated by our legislators? Have they any right to impose this perpetual yoke upon this unoffending victim? Can our State law justify itself before God and man for such an encroachment on the personal liberty of a broken-hearted woman? Why should not the statute give to this woman a release from her wretchedness, and permit her to marry a man whom she could love, and who would be a blessing to her life, instead of chaining her perpetually to a wretch whom she loathes, and who curses her existence from year to year?

These two cases which we have quoted are not parables but facts. Nor are they isolated or unusual. They are typical of thousands of other such instances. Our society is full of similar misalliances. Skeletons like these exist in many a family, making what outwardly is called a home inwardly a charnel-house.

Now in view of these ghastly facts, we want the law to cease from compelling them to exist. We want to open a gate by which the gentleman to whom we have referred in the first case, and the lady to whom we have referred in the second, can escape from their present imprisonment in the Castle of Giant Despair. But the State of New York would have kept even Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in their bonds. The last-named and agonized woman had to flee to another commonwealth for the remedy which she was denied here. And there are ten thousand Abby McFarlands whose breasts are bleeding with just such sorrow as carried this sufferer to Indiana to seek a divorce. A great multitude of her bruised and beaten sisters who have not exhibited her courage suffer without a sign. And society, by imposing upon them an unjust law forbidding their release, becomes *particeps criminis* in their griefs.

This is what we mean by denouncing the existing partial and limited legislation on the subject of divorce. Our correspondent may think there is no just occasion to touch such a theme. We judge otherwise. Our views on the whole subject may be distinctly summed up as follows:—The law of marriage is, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder;" and the law of divorce is, "Whom God hath put asunder let no man keep together."

DO WE ACCEPT REVOLUTION?

From the N. Y. World.

If the radical interpretation of amendments XIII, XIV, and XV were warranted, particularly that interpretation of amendment XIV which finds ground in it for the Ku-klux act, then recognition of the validity of those amendments would be acceptance of an accomplished revolution—a revolution which lacked but time to blot out State government, to expunge the Federal Government, to make prevail one consolidated centralized government. No such revolution in the structure of our institutions as the Grant Republicans are attempting can the Democratic party be brought to "accept;" no such "situation" will they "recognize;" no such "new departure" from the doctrines that are dearest to them will they validate with even the assent of silence.

The Democratic party would cease to be Democratic; it would have begun to be (not a Republican party, but) a Grant-radical party—the party of revolution, the party of imperialism—if for one instant, if in one election, if in one Congressional district of any State, it submitted without indignant protest, without organized and determined resistance, to any and every such intolerable interpretation of the Constitution as it is. It was not alone Democratic Senators who said in opposing the Ku-klux bill—it was Senator Trumbull who said:—"The question before us is really a question whether we will revolutionize our Government." This proposed revolution none but Grant radicals accept. Not one Republican of Democratic antecedents can accept it. All Democrats at the North, and no Democrats more earnestly than the Democrats at the South, loathe and set their heels upon this plan for converting our Federal republic into a solid empire. More keenly than the North does the South feel that under such an imperial State local liberties would be lost; more keenly does the North feel than the South that the lasting unity of such a monstrous inflexible State would be impossible.

In discarding the three amendments from the issues of 1872, the Democratic party surrenders not one syllable of any of its past authentic utterance of the rights of States. Northern Democrats deny, as they have always denied, that secession is such a right; and Southern Democrats accept the situation that war has ended debate. But every other State right defined or reserved in the Federal Constitution, asserted in Democratic platforms, affirmed by the Supreme Court of these States United—to these and all of them they cling, accepting no revolution which would melt them indistinguishably in Grant's imperial brazier. Thus the Democratic party could not and would not discard from the issues of 1872 the three amendments if they justified those usurpations which Grant and his party have cut the ties and laid rails for in the Ku-klux act—usurpation of the State rights of police, usurpation of the State right to have the suspension of the habeas corpus writ kept within the legislative discretion and not delegated to a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. Usurpation of the State right to make and administer all criminal and property laws would be as well justified—for the gate is left wide open—if the XIVth amendment could justify the actual usurpations of the Ku-klux act. But it justifies neither these nor those—not one of them.

We are aware that the Ku-klux act is entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes," but not a whit the more has the act that or any other legal foundation. We are aware also what can be affirmed concerning the dubiety that should continue till the Supreme Court pronounce whether or no the Ku-klux act is thus well based, as in this passage from the Boston *Advertiser*:—

"To put its issue in its own words, 'The yeast in the dough is what this journal has said about the Ku-klux law and the purpose of Grant Republicans to blot out the States, so as to leave practically but one government, with its political centre in Washington.' Now as the Ku-klux law was passed under authority of new provisions of the Constitution, by which the States have expressly delegated to Congress powers to legislate for the protection of certain personal rights and the prohibition of certain State interferences, which constitutional provisions have never yet been in any way before the Supreme Court, we do not see how the question is to be determined by decisions made before the Constitution was amended. If the *World* is honest in its professions of acquiescence in the Constitution as it is, it is impertinent for it to be now bringing laws passed in pursuance of the new Constitution to the test of judicial decisions under the old one. Whether by this process fairly applied it would succeed in making its point is immaterial. Supposing it should, it would be of no more practical consequence than if it should succeed, as it undoubtedly could, in showing that the Ku-klux law does not conform to the Articles of Confederation adopted before there was any Constitution. The *World's* notion of applying the decisions of the Supreme Court to what that journal has said about the purpose of Grant Republicans to blot out the States so as to leave but one government, would be one of the most impudent of presumptions if it were not the most grotesque and farcical."

The history of the fourteenth amendment is conclusive, without reverting to the test of judicial decisions, which either prove our thesis, or else prove that the fourteenth expunged *proprio vigore* the whole Constitution and all thirteen of its previous amendments. Mr. Bingham reported the first draft of the amendment. To it was objected that it did authorize Congress to do what a radical Congress (seeing no other hope of escape from losing power in '72) has attempted in the Ku-klux act. Republicans not wearing Grant's collar now, united with Democrats in denouncing Mr. Bingham's proposal. It was never brought to a vote in either house. Afterwards Mr. Thaddeus Stevens introduced all of the first section of amendment fourteenth as it now stands, except the first sentence, and excluding therefrom the denounced clauses of the original Bingham proposal.

That Congress now, in furtherance of a political scheme, has given a construction to Amendment XIV which obliterates this difference is no proof that Amendment XIV warrants the Ku-klux act as the Bingham proposal might have warranted it, but is proof that the imperialists feared defeat even before Congress, then; and that when closer to the peril they dragooned their more scrupulous associates thus to attempt to avert next year's defeat.

But "decisions made before the Constitution was amended" a fourteenth time do enable every lawyer, every publicist, every reasoning man of trained or untrained faculties, to see that the Ku-klux act is downright usurpation, infamous in itself for the uses to which Grant may put it in the interest of his own dictatorship, but much more portentous for the revolution which it inaugurates in the interest of the imperialists and consolidationists among us, of whom Grant is but the present file-leader. The first part of Amendment XIV confers United States and State citizenship according to birth, naturalization, and residence here. Then follow three classes of prohibitions addressed to a State. Citizens shall not by a State have their immunities and privileges of United States citizenship abridged by the making or enforcing of any law; persons shall not by a State be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; persons shall not by a State be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Now, prohibitions precisely similar in legal effect to these were already contained in the tenth section of the Constitution, which forbids a State making treaties, coining money, emitting bills of credit, granting titles of nobility, or keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace without consent of Congress.

The enforcement of those prohibitions has been easy, simple, and effectual under the warrant of the Judiciary act of 1789, section 25, which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a case involving repugnancy of a State law to the Federal Constitution. In other words, the prohibitions upon a State in section 10 of the Constitution have been invariably enforced by the judicial power, and the judicial power is abundantly competent to enforce the prohibitions upon a State of amendment XIV. But the Ku-klux act usurps to the Congress and the Executive the power of directly enforcing the prohibitions of amendment XIV; and then to get leverage for the usurpation prepares a fictitious denial of its guarantees, a false and fraudulent pretense of such denial which the President (a candidate for re-election) is to judge of the merits of.

There needs no new decision of the Supreme Court to set the baselessness of the Ku-klux act upon amendment XIV, or upon any other clause of the Constitution, in a more glaring light. As prohibitions the latest are not merely similar, they are identical with the earliest. And their enforcement requires no new distribution of the powers of the Government, much less a bold Congressional usurpation to itself and to the Executive of the sufficient, legal, and orderly power of the Supreme Judiciary.

As for the Ku-klux assignment to the Executive of the power which rests solely in the legislative discretion to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, it is not pretended that it has warrant in amendment XIV. It is unprecedented even in the history of this party of usurpation and revolution. For when to President Lincoln a similar assignment was made, there was at least the insufficient reason of existent rebellion to excuse if not to warrant it. But now there is neither rebellion nor invasion, nor the pretense nor the likelihood of any. Yet that power in the Ku-klux act is not only unlawfully assigned, but in its fourth section Grant himself, a candidate for re-election, is attempted to be made judge of when the "public safety" requires the suspension of the great writ of civil liberty.

Henry Laurens was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became premier Laurens was brought up on habeas corpus and released. After his release he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne. After dinner the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:—

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply. "Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample on it and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go four liberty!"

May God forbid it!

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The International Christian Moral Science Association, to inaugurate which Dr. Cather of London has been visiting our principal cities during the winter and spring, held its first Constituent Congress in Philadelphia last week, and assumed permanent name and shape. The association professes, in brief, to be for the purpose of defining and manifesting the unity of the Catholic Christian Church, which it very properly holds to be the sum of all evangelical denominations; its work will also be the elevating and strengthening of its members, and developing the resources and agencies of the Church of Christ. An annual Congress is to be held in each country, and an International Congress once in five years, for the discussion of such questions as are common only to all Christian churches, out of which discussions they propose to eliminate a catholic science of morals. To become a member of the association membership in some evangelical church is required, and also, as is awkwardly expressed, "jealousy for the honor of Christ and the purity and efficiency of His church, and an expression of this by the annual payment of $25 for clerical and $50 for lay members." This money is to be appropriated to "working the association, holding the annual congress, and publishing and distributing its literature."

Now, here, to the eyes of a secular outsider, appears an admirable scheme, thoroughly pure and beneficent, and thoroughly unpractical. How many castles in the air built by devout people out of great ideas fall to pieces for the lack of a little of the adhesive mortar of common sense! Dr. Cather and other good men having no toleration for intolerance, propose to unite all Christ's people in that bond of spiritual love with which it was His errand to imbue them. But, in order that the acolyte at St. Albans, and the itinerant Methodist in London, and the disciple of John Knox, should be made, with a throb of brotherly love in their hearts, to feel that they have alike but one hope in death or life, and that that hope is Christ, is it necessary to maintain a system of National Congresses?—to keep up an intricate machinery of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, and executive councils, at what cost let the management of each individual church testify? The idea of each church in every nation sending up its delegates to claim universal brotherhood under Christ is touching and beautiful, we acknowledge. But do these discussions, in sober fact, contribute to unity? High Churchmen, and Presbyterians, and Baptists are precisely like other kinsfolk—they are apt to love each other better when they live apart. There are few Christians, we think, who would not gladly have welcomed some practical method of bringing them near enough to all their brethren to feel that the same fire warmed their hearts. But how many can afford to pay $250 for a grand council once in five years where their great men may find out, as they assuredly will do, how much they disagree?

The ordinary spectator might suggest that there were other bonds of union than expensive organizations which are to begin and end in talk. Dr. Cather might take a hint from an old story which we all learned in our primers. A certain man finding that his sons, who were grown and gone from him, had become enemies, brought them home and talked to them of the holiness of brotherly love for a long time, but in vain. Tom, and John, and Jacob, were men with creeds and habits of their own, and both creeds and habits clashed. Then, as they were about to separate, he led them to the house of their younger brother, who had fallen into want and wretchedness. One made haste to comfort him in his sick-bed, another brought warmth and plenty into the miserable home, the third took his children and pressed them to his breast. And as they locked at each other with tears in their eyes, they remembered the old time again, and were once more only boys and brothers. If the "International Association" had placed before the churches some one demand for practical hearty help, they would have developed more "brotherhood" in one year's work than in a dozen councils. The world wants no new, cumbrous science of moral ethics. It needs but to see more plainly the pointed finger of its Master at His needy children, and to hear His words, "The poor ye have always with you." It is but a week or two since one of our brothers whom the world has maltreated cruelly was among us, looking at our wealth and civilization with gloomy eyes, and turning back to starvation and ignorance in his wigwam with that old loud and exceeding bitter cry of Esau to his God: "Hast thou no blessing for me, also, Oh, my Father?" The money required by this new association would build a church in every Indian village and supply every tribe with teachers. Yet the savage whom we have wronged cries in vain for succor, while Christ's churches send up solemn deputations to assure each other that they are in verity His children. It is not yet too late, we are sure, for our friends to give to their undertaking a more practical basis, and one which will be more acceptable to thoughtful Christians.

THE TICHBORNE LAWSUIT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Tichborne case continues to attract eager attention in London, and the balance of testimony to exhibit that bewildering succession of contradictions, by which this remarkable trial has from the first been characterized. Before the examination of the plaintiff, the putative Sir Roger Tichborne himself, his case looked extremely strong. Many credible witnesses had sworn point-blank to his identity, and other corroborating evidence seemed quite impregnable. But now that the sharp counsel on the other side have taken the claimant in hand, his chances appear to be sensibly diminished. The confusion and inconsistency of some of his answers to questions, his strange illness, which has recurred more than once during his examination, his total ignorance of persons with whom the true Sir Roger is declared to have been acquainted, combine with other untoward incidents to give the affair a more dubious look than ever; and if, as is threatened, the Solicitor-General does in fact put in the witness-box the father, brother, and sister of Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher, to prove that the claimant is that person, his hopes of enjoying the baronetcy must, to all appearance, be seriously clouded.

Among other critical matters sifted by the plaintiff's examination, that of his ignorance of French has been much dwelt upon. The defendant's advisers plainly rely much on this weak point of their opponent. A volume of Chateaubriand was lately produced in court, which the witness attested to be his own. He, at least, believed it to be his own. It certainly had been the property of the true Sir Roger. Now, of course, one more readily forgets how to speak a language, once having known it, than to read it. The test as regards speaking French had already been applied. In fact, the plaintiff and his counsel admitted squarely that he had forgotten all the French he ever knew. On this occasion he was asked to read a page from the Chateaubriand before him. He replied, "I don't profess to do it." The Lord Chief Justice, in apparent surprise, said, "Do you mean to say you cannot read French in French, not to translate it?" To which answer was made, "No; I have quite forgotten the language. I can't read my own letters." On this the Solicitor-General expressed his regret, saying that was precisely what he had been about to ask the witness to do. The Lord Chief Justice appears to have conveyed to the claimant at this juncture a distinct idea of prejudice against him, for presently we find Sir Roger, or Arthur Orton, remonstrating to the court as follows:—"Your lordships is very sharp upon me. I feel in duty bound to say so. Since I have been in this box the other side have required no counsel at all. Your lordships seem determined that justice shall not be done me." To which the Chief Justice made the caustic reply, "I must trouble you to be more decent in your observations, and to answer the questions promptly."

If, for the sake of hypothesis, it is assumed that the claimant, while astonishingly well "coached," is in truth an impostor, it must be admitted that the latest developments lend great plausibility to the theory. So long as the examination refers to things in which he is manifestly well "up," the claimant's replies are reasonable and coherent; but when taken out of his depth—that is, when interrogated, through the ingenuity of counsel, on topics that he might be presumed to be equally at home in as with others with which he is acknowledged on all sides to be familiar—he flounders and excites suspicion. The following, for example, looks exceedingly equivocal:—

"The Solicitor-General—Can you give me the name of any book you read with your tutor on your tour?

"Witness—I don't remember what they were; they were the general books read in that day. Q. Just tell me one. A. I don't remember. Q. Can't you give me the name of a single book you read with your tutor? A. I can't just now. Q. But now is the time. Can't you give me the name of one of them? A. They were the general books. Q. Can't you give us the name of a single one? A. No. Q. The ordinary school-books; you were there, you know, until you were fifteen or sixteen? A. Not quite so long as that; I did not commence Latin and Greek until I went to Stonyhurst. Q. You have sworn your tutor taught you a little Latin? A. I don't think he did; he taught me reading, writing, and geography; it was a French geography book; he was my only tutor, and was with me four or five years. Q. Can't you recollect anything else he taught you? A. I can't remember anything but grammar. Q. Did you read any history of France or of England? A. I can't say; I read several books; I can't give you the name of a single book; he taught me arithmetic; I don't think that I got beyond simple division; I only went one tour with my mother."

We are aware that it is explained that Sir Roger is an exceptional person, that he drank hard for some time, that he has been wounded, and has experienced, from various causes, cerebral derangement, yet it is somewhat surprising that his memory should be so clear and accurate to the minutest detail about other things that happened at the same time, and so obscure and unsatisfactory about this. Other extraordinary complications have been brought forward, on the other hand, in the examination, which appear so totally useless, and, if considered as fabrications, for the plaintiff's case so absurdly prejudicial, that to many minds they will confirm belief in his identity. Thus, he swore most positively to the seduction of his cousin—with great reluctance, it should be said—the lady sitting meanwhile in open court, and gave a long history of connected circumstances, which the defense cannot apparently upset. Such statements as this, and others not essential, it would seem, to the establishment of his case, and at the same time offering numerous vulnerable points of attack, the claimant advanced, and stood elaborate cross-questioning upon, with perfect freedom, and we cannot help thinking that all this is incompatible with the theory of imposture. On the last day of the examination, the report of which has come to hand, the witness begged to be excused from going on; "I cannot be responsible for any answer that I may give to-day," he said, "I am in such intense pain." A consultation then took place between the Court and counsel, and the case was postponed by agreement until Thursday, June 15. So far, the interest of the trial has been kept up in a manner not short of amazing. The most ingenious novel writer could not have devised a plot in which hopes and fears, probabilities and doubts, should be more artfully adjusted and balanced; and we fancy that the cleverest of lawyers no less than the least intelligent of laymen must be perfectly mystified, so far, as to whether this eccentric claimant be indeed Sir Roger Tichborne, Baronet, or Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.
The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.
The interest which will become due upon stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.
ERASTUS N. BATES,
6 17 1m State Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 23 tuths6m

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.
A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.
Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871. 6 17 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE ALTER, administratrix of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
6 23 fmw5t Auditor.

WIDOW'S NOTICE.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto. CHARLES EYRE,
6 15 th4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

ESTATE OF JAMES R. GARRIGUES, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to FREDERICK SCRANTON,
HENRY H. GARRIGUES,
Executors.
5 26 f6t* Residence, No. 2015 OGDEN Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Figues in Plaids, Stripes, and Corda.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 7 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 15w3m

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 538 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
8 Cottages at Cape May.
R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 73 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.—A desirable furnished House, two squares from Germantown Depot. Terms reasonable. Address E, GREEN Street, below Chelten avenue, Germantown. 6 22 3t*

FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely furnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the premises. 6 20 6t

CAPE MAY.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near the sea. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 6 21 3t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
MARVIN'S
SAFES
Best Quality AND Lowest Prices

MARVIN'S
SAFES
Largest Assortment!

MARVIN'S
SAFES
721 CHESNUT St. (MASONIC HALL.
5 5 fmw6m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID 23t

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) WHO IS WELL acquainted with English Farming, and who is prepared to leave England directly, is desirous of finding a situation as Farm Manager in the country. Can be well recommended. Address
S. J. MILLS, No. 4 Shakespeare Villas,
6 17 3w Hythe, Kent, England.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Yacht Race.

SANDY HOOK, June 22.—The yachts passed the southwest spit in the following order:—Wanderer, 1·18; Fleetwing, 1·21; Eva, 1·23; Halcyon, 1·28; Dauntless, 1·40.

SANDY HOOK, June 22—3·20 P. M.—The yachts have just reached the light-ship, and are now turning. The schooner Palmer was first to round at 3·17 P. M. The yachts experienced head winds all the way to the light-ship.

Base Ball—Olympic vs. Mutual.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Olympics, of Washington, vs. The Mutuals' match is now in progress at Union Grounds. The game was called at 3·20 P. M., the Mutuals at the bat. Umpire, Mr. Lennon, of the Kekionga Club. First inning—Mutuals nothing, Olympics nothing.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut Legislature—Illness of Hon. W. W. Eaton.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—While making a speech in the House to-day upon the question of appropriating money for the new Capitol building in Hartford, the Hon. W. W. Eaton was taken with a fainting fit and sank into his seat. The House immediately took a recess. Mr. Eaton was taken to his residence, and there was no further consideration of the question under discussion. Mr. Eaton is comfortable this afternoon, and will probably be in his seat to-morrow.

The Senate has appropriated $12,000 annually for the State Normal School.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway Accident.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—A collision occurred yesterday on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near McEwen's Station, between a freight and passenger train. R. M. Vass, a passenger, who was standing on the platform, was killed, his head being cut in two and his body mangled in a horrible manner. W. S. Conden, baggage master, and James Bonner, brakesman, were badly injured.

Vass resided in Haywood county, Tenn. His remains were brought to Nashville. Neither locomotive was damaged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Policeman McCurren, of the Second district, died yesterday afternoon. He was kicked on the leg while making an arrest about two months ago, and the wound never healed. Recently it became quite swollen, and eventually caused death.

—The wife of Washington Painter was yesterday bound over for perjury by Alderman R. R. Smith, the testimony in the case being that in the Court of Quarter Sessions she swore to having visited; Dr. O. W. Reid at certain times at his office, when it appears that he was out of town.

—A new Lutheran church at Chesnut Hill was dedicated yesterday. It is a neat little structure, 28 by 50, of stone, and Gothic style, will seat 125 persons, and has cost $10,000. Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer preached the consecration sermon.

—It is estimated that 3,315,000 baskets of peaches will be sent by rail to this city from Delaware and Maryland this summer.

—Samuel Beers and Alderman Hull were before Alderman Dougherty yesterday on the charge of conspiring to defraud Robert Nichol, of the Fifth division, Twenty-sixth ward, out of his seat at a ward convention. The defendants are charged with uttering a false paper by which complainant was ousted from his seat. The hearing is continued over to Thursday next.

—The Experts were yesterday beaten one run by the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, the score being 10 to 9. White, the catcher of the Western club, broke his arm by striking a post as he was running after a ball.

—The agitator, a large cylindrical wrought-iron tank, capable of holding 3000 barrels of oil, exploded and took fire at 9 o'clock last night in the extensive oil works of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, near the Point Breeze Gas Works. The fire did not spread, but was confined to the tank, the top having been blown off. Water was useless and the oil was allowed to burn itself out. The loss is heavy.

Domestic Affairs.

—A Grocers' Board of Trade is about being formed in New York.

—The internal revenue assessors' force at Washington has been cut down one-half.

—Vice-President Colfax is rapidly recovering his health, with a prospect of soon being as well as ever.

—The Memphis and Selma Railroad has been mortgaged for $4,250,000 to secure the first mortgage bonds.

—The natives of Alsace and Lorraine resident in California unite in a protest against the cession of those provinces to Germany, and have determined to remain French citizens.

—The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade held a meeting in Boston yesterday, for the purpose of recommending subjects for action at a general meeting of the board in St. Louis in December.

—Professor O. E. Marsh and party, from Yale College, left New Haven yesterday for the far West, to continue the geological explorations of last year, and they will spend the summer in the Rocky Mountains.

—The trial of Charles Earle and John Garvey for murdering Mrs. Sullinger, aged 78 years, and robbing her house of $1000, on the night of April 23, was concluded in New Orleans yesterday by a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury was composed entirely of colored men, and it is believed this is the first capital case ever tried in the United States before an all-colored jury.

Foreign Affairs.

—The National Assembly will continue in session during the election.

—The subscriptions for the new French loan will be opened on Monday next.

—It is said that MacMahon has relinquished the intention to resign the command of the army.

—The French Ministry of Finance is returning to Paris, and will take up its quarters at the Louvre.

—The mortality is increasing in Paris in consequence of the arrival of large numbers of emigrants from the ceded provinces.

—A terrible accident occurred yesterday in Germany, on the Leipsic line of railway, to a train conveying Pomeranian troops from France. Four carriages were thrown from the track, and two officers and twenty-one privates were killed, and one officer and forty privates were injured.

—Brigham Young celebrated his seventieth birthday in magnificent style on the 2d of June. An address read to him concluded thus:—"May you live till the rulers of every nation on earth shall acknowledge the wisdom of God in your administration, seek unto you for counsel, and recognize you as you truly are, the friend of God and man."

COUNCILS.

Meeting of Both Branches Yesterday.

Both branches of Councils assembled yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

Communications from the Board of Education, Board of Trade, and from several of the wards were suitably referred.

An invitation from the Polytechnic College, asking Select Council to be present at the eighteenth annual commencement of that institution, was accepted.

Communications from the Fire Department, the Board of Health, and the Fountain Society were referred.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on the House of Correction, reported an amendment to the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to make a contract with an architect for the House of Correction. The amendment provided that Mr. Windrim should be employed at a salary of $6500, out of which he was to pay $1500 to a superintendent. After some discussion the amendment was adopted.

The fourth section of the ordinance, which provided for the dismissal of the architect should he fail to give satisfaction, was so amended as to include the superintendent, and in that form passed.

The Committee on City Property presented the following report from the Commissioner in reference to Spring Garden Hall:—Receipts for 1870, $7476·74; gas bill, $5925·84; other expenses, $11,127·30. The report was referred to the School Committee.

The ordinance authorizing an improvement in Thirty-fourth street was discussed and passed.

A number of bills from Common Council were considered and concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Health asking Councils to grant the committee of the board a hearing with reference to the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for additional railroad facilities within the limits of the city.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the Board of Health on the subject.

Mr. Stockdale offered the following, relative to the proposed lease of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and direct to adopt all legal measures by injunction in equity or otherwise to arrest and prevent the execution of the aforementioned proposed lease.

Resolved, That the city directors in the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be and they are hereby instructed to use every practicable effort, by their votes, influence, and protest, to prevent an execution of the aforesaid proposed lease.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The resolution providing for the closing of the city offices at 2 o'clock during the summer months was amended to read 1 o'clock.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $3142 for the payment of damages incurred in the opening of Norris street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $3025·25 for the payment of damages incurred in the opening of Thirty-seventh street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $136·25 for the payment of damages incurred in the opening of Mifflin street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,000 for repairs to Girard Avenue Bridge. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an extra appropriation of $38,000 to the Highway Department for the grading of streets and roads. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,000 (the amount to be taken out of a loan) for the building of a sewer across Chesnut street at Meadow street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,400,000 to pay interest on the funded debt of the city falling due on the 1st day of July, 1871. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $16,000 to pay the funded debt of the city maturing on July 1, 1871.

Also, a resolution adverse to the resolution to increase the salaries of the foremen of the Paid Fire Department. Agreed to.

Resolutions to tramway Little Pine, Boudinot and other streets; to open Morris street; to repave Twelfth street, from Berks to Norris, with Belgian blocks, were agreed to.

The Survey Department reported resolutions to construct an open channel at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets; to widen Callowhill and Twenty-fifth streets; which were passed.

A number of bills from Select Council were concurred in.

Mr. W. S. Allen called up the ordinance awarding the graduation and masonry of the Fairmount bridge to J. F. Kennedy, and the work westward of the western abutment of retaining wall beyond Thirtieth street to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lost.

Adjourned.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street, 3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND

Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T BUY

A Sewing Machine

Until you have examined

THE AMERICAN

Complete Sewing Machine,

Combining the making of BUTTONHOLES, OVER-SEAMING, etc., with every other kind of Sewing that can be done on any other Sewing Machine; the price of which is only $15, with a complete outfit:—

☞ *Read the following recommendations:*—

I have had one of the American Combination Machines for nearly three years, and cheerfully testify to its many excellent qualities, as well as its durability. I had previously used the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Grover & Baker," and "Singer." I think that the "American" makes the most perfect stitch of all sewing machines, and decidedly prefer it to any other machine that I am familiar with. It requires hardly any effort to run it, and its entire operation is exceedingly simple and easy.

MISS JENNIE S. MALLORY,
Dressmaker, No. 12 Broas' Row,
Titusville, Pa.

It is the best in the market for all or any kind of work. It is so simple in its construction that a child may readily guide it. My family would not be without it under any circumstances.

J. K. BROOMALL, Ercildoun, Chester Co., Pa.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, June 14, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I bought one of the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machines, about four weeks ago, for the purpose of making buttonholes in lasting and kid shoes. After having the machine one week, and having but ONE LESSON ON THE SAME, I was enabled to make 600 holes per day. I am now (after four weeks' practice) making 720 holes per day, in a superior manner and with perfect ease. Am very much pleased with the machine, and can heartily recommend it to all those wanting a machine for such purposes.

SALLY FENIMORE.

MOUNT LEBANON, Allegheny co., Pa.

I have lately become the possessor of one of the new and wonderful American Family Sewing Machines, and I feel *surprised* and *delighted* with its truly *overwhelming* performances. It only requires to be known to supersede all others now in use. No one need delay purchasing, for I am convinced that *this Machine* has arrived to a very great degree of perfection. J. E. WILSON, M. D.

Messrs. Hall & Bosley, Gents:—The American Machine which I bought of you last spring gives me the highest satisfaction. I have received hardly any instruction, yet can do all kinds of sewing on it with perfect ease. The best thing I can wish for any housekeeper is that she may have as perfect a Sewing Machine as the American.

Yours truly, MRS. T. M. JONES,
Nellitown, Forest co., Pa.

Call and examine this wonderful Sewing Machine at the

COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
4 22 tuths3m No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1123 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 8½ inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and 56 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet. Sale absolute.

By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 7 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Rebecca W. Morris, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Well-secured redeemable ground-rent; $84 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $84 a year, payable 1st of March and September, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Catharine streets, Twenty-sixth ward; thence extending along Catharine street 16 feet; thence northward 60 feet to a 5-feet wide alley; thence westward along said alley 8 feet 7½ inches, more or less; thence southwest 17 feet 5½ inches, more or less, to Twenty-second street; thence southward 45 feet ⅜ of an inch to Catharine street, the place of beginning. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2118 Emerald street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate No. 2118 Emerald street; containing in front 12 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet; has 9 rooms, marble base and step, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1800 may remain until October next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 10 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Amber street, No. 1928; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 6 inches. The house contains 6 rooms. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

SHADES made and lettered.

Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

REVENUE STAMPS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, and in any quantity, can be had at the principal depot for the sale of United States Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and at the branch office, No. 105 South FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut. Revenue stamps printed on checks, drafts, receipts, etc. Address all orders to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT street.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70..... 2,006,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 187,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	295,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,456
Cash in Bank	231,049
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	33,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·22
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.
	Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. F. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
180,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$61,650·00
[$1,260,150 Par. Cost, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	33,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,919·00
Cash	142,911·78
	$1,920,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadon,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

Opposite Girard Bank.

4 22 eod1

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t G. F. WEEKS.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m6 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t

Round Trip..... $2·00

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

Open daily. Admission 25 cents.

THE ARABIAN GIANT

in his great character of COUSIN JOE, in the Lecture Room, EVERY EVENING this week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees.

MANIAC LOVER.

POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

500,000 Curiosities.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW

SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces..... $20·20

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 pieces	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

60,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE been sold by us thus far during the year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very large stock, we are now

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bartley Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bajou Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove, $1·25.
La Belle Black Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle White Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle Light Shades Kid Gloves only $1·25.
La Belle, all colors, Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, light shades.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, new tints.
La Belle two Button Black Kid Gloves.
Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia.
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
Ladies' English Hosiery, regular and ex. length.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, ex. length.
Children's English Hose, regular and ex. length.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 31, 35 up.
Gents' Half Hose, Lisle Thread, finest quality.
Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock.
Hamburg Embroidery, Piques, etc., closing out cheap.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
Nail Brushes, Hat Brushes, Combs, etc. etc.
Fans, all prices, from 5c. to $10.
Fine Silk Fans closing out, prices low.
Linen Fans, 10, 15, 25, 38, 50; Silk Fans up to $10.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close.
Parasols, cheaper than the cheapest.
Children's Parasols reduced, to close out.
Trimmed Parasols, less than cost.
Fringed Parasols, closing out cheap.
All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price.
Buff Sun Umbrellas in all sizes.
Ladies' Gloves for warm weather.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up.
Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to $1·50 a pair.
Ladies' French Taffeta Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' English Taffeta, $1 to $1·50.
Children's White and Buff Gloves.
Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.
Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots.
Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black, and Colored.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves, 25, 38, 50, up.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets at $1·25.
Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at $1·25.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.
Ladies' Undressed 2

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

A STATESMAN AND A FINANCIER.

THERE are always presaging rumors floating upon the surface of American politics, which, to the uninitiated, are as unintelligible and as mysterious as the buried legends of Tyre and Sodom. It was only this week that the telegraph flashed over the country the rather astounding intelligence that Senator Cameron, who was never known to resign anything that the country would gain or he lose by resigning, intended, when Congress again met, to retire gracefully from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The continuation of this remarkable story was that Mr. Cameron would arrange matters in such manner that Mr. Sumner would be reinstated in the position he had long held with such distinguished credit to himself and the country, and thus the Massachusetts Senator, now in arms against the administration, would be brought into engaging harmony therewith, dragging his State after him. Exactly what all this meant nobody knew, but every one was aware that, if it had any meaning at all, it was that Simon had some frightful game of *wig-wag* to play, in which Mr. Sumner would be forced to have "thumbs up" when he should have "thumbs down," because *Simon* said wig-wag.

The mystery of yesterday is no longer a mystery to-day. *Mr. Cameron is a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and he wants Mr. Sumner's aid in New England.* Mr. Sumner is an ambitious man; his displacement from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee was an indignity which he keenly felt, and he would doubtless do almost anything a high-toned, honorable gentleman could do in order to regain his lost place. But Mr. Sumner being from "spur to plume" a gentleman, it is not within the range of human imagination that he would consent to become the catspaw of Simon Cameron, who is not a gentleman, but who *is* a huckster in politics, and a man of whom the historian of his time will speak in all the terms of honest reprobation that noble indignation can suggest against one who, claiming to be a statesman, was a jobber in and out of place, a trader in his country's necessities, and a buyer and seller of the franchise when money was the only means that could secure him place and power.

There can be no possible room for doubt that the reinstatement of Mr. Sumner to the lost chairmanship was determined upon in order that his support might be secured for the movement inaugurated within a day or two by the Grant and Cameron Club of Maryland, which has its headquarters at Baltimore. The heroic president of this association of unflinching patriots is Mr. Samuel S. Blair, who is also superintendent of one of Mr. Cameron's North Carolina railroads. He appears in politics at this juncture for the first time, and is pledged not to retire therefrom until his employer is elected Vice-President of the United States. The probable age of this adventurous political neophyte who can foretell? We look up through the advancing centuries and see Mr. Samuel S. Blair still upon the track urging the election of the Winnebago Chieftain to the Vice-Presidency. It may be that Simon may have gone to his happy hunting-grounds before his valorous champion can succeed in getting him into the Vice-President's chair; but what of that? Mr. Samuel S. Blair means to continue in political life until Mr. Cameron secures the coveted prize. We put aside as altogether irrelevant the prospective meeting of the Chief in the happy hunting-grounds with those Winnebago braves upon whom he shoved those discountable Middletown Bank notes. That there will be a fight on that occasion no one can doubt. But in view of the rather sharp financial game Simon once played upon those braves in the flesh, was it expedient and altogether the wisest thing for a Grant and Cameron Club to do, to suggest the financiering skill of Simon as it does in this resolution:—"That the financial skill and ability of Simon Cameron gave to the war for the Union its sinews and nerve, nourished its vigor and secured its victories from the beginning."

To see how history lies it is only necessary to read that and the preceding resolution of the Maryland Grant and Cameron Club, which is as follows:—"That this declaration prominently presents the claims of an eminent statesman, eminent not alone in the councils of the nation, but marked in the record of its trials and tribulations as foremost and most active of its defenders."

History records—bearing false witness, of course—that Mr. Salmon P. Chase and Mr. Jay Cooke were the two financiers who managed to keep the national exchequer full during the vastly expensive war of the Rebellion, and that those two gentlemen were kept pretty busy in raising money while Mr. Cameron was Secretary to pay the fraudulent claims made upon the treasury, embellished by Mr. Cameron's endorsement. It further records—still bearing false witness—that Mr. Cameron's administration of the War Department was so notoriously corrupt that Mr. Lincoln was compelled to send him to Russia to get rid of him and his ring of fawning cormorants. It records that in almost every battle our armies were badly armed, clothed, fed, and organized during his stay in the War Office, and that during the same time, the secrets of that office were sold to the Rebels openly; that its shameless traffic in contracts and shoulder-straps was a disgrace to the nation; and that Mr. Lincoln is alleged to have said that "while the United States Government is strong enough to carry on the Rebellion and to whip the Rebels it is too weak to carry Mr. Cameron."

We merely print these inaccuracies of history at this time in order that the intentions of the Maryland Grant and Cameron Club may not be frustrated by untruth. Still, we feel compelled to acknowledge our fears are very great that unless Mr. Samuel S. Blair retires from political life awhile before Mr. Cameron is elected Vice-President, there is a stunning probability that Mr. Samuel S. Blair will reach the fine old age of the late Mr. Methuselah, and supply the world with another legend of a duplicate Wandering Jew, all without having accomplished his purpose. There are certain imaginable events *which* never will happen, and Mr. Cameron's election by the *people* to an office of honor and responsibility is one of them. Still, it is gratifying to see that Mr. Blair is anxious to earn his salary as superintendent of Mr. Cameron's North Carolina railroad.

FRENCH POLITICS.

FOR the moment there is a lull in the stormy sea of French politics, and after the most dreadful conflict recorded in history M. Thiers remains, temporarily, master of the situation. A tribute to his ability and a decided approval of his policy has recently been published by M. Guizot, which possesses considerable interest and importance from the fact that during the dominance of the Orleanists, from 1830 to 1848, Thiers and Guizot were determined rivals, being the accepted leaders of the Parliamentary parties into which France was then divided.

It is reported that a family consultation is about to be held between the two branches of the Bourbon family—the Count of Paris, Duke d'Aumale, and Prince de Joinville being on the point of visiting the Count de Chambord. It can scarcely be doubted that the object of this gathering is to promote a fusion of the interests of the two monarchical factions, but they have many unpleasant memories of the past to gloss over, and many practical difficulties in the present to adjust, before they can thoroughly consolidate their followers; and one of the best hopes for the permanence of a French republic rests on the inability of the Bourbons and Orleanists to reconcile their conflicting interests.

The Bonapartists or Imperialists are also making efforts of various descriptions to concentrate their political strength, and Rouher and Prince Napoleon have been suggested as candidates for the National Assembly. Their prospects of restoring the empire or establishing a regency, however, seem to be very desperate; and, apparently, they can only expect to develop sufficient strength to prevent the complete proscription of their old adherents. If M. Thiers continues faithful to the republic, they may also give him valuable assistance in resisting a monarchical movement, for when the Bonapartes see no prospect of becoming despots themselves, they are the fiercest of republicans.

A SPEECH was delivered by C. C. Boudinot yesterday, at Big Cabin, in the Indian Territory, to a number of Cherokees, in which he stated that, despite bad faith in a few minor details on the part of the Government, they would still obtain a large sum of money, and have six hundred acres of good land left for each family, "which in ten years would be worth $15,000, making them the richest community in the world." If "Lo, the poor Indian" could be induced to "take a new departure," looking his changed situation squarely in the face, and laboring with half the industry displayed by the better classes of white frontier settlers, his position might still be rendered enviable. There is land and room enough for all races now on this continent and for teeming millions yet to come, provided they are industrious, but room is scarce in all civilized countries for idle, depraved, and dangerous vagabonds; and if the Indian is to escape annihilation, he and his next best friends must elevate him from a condition of vagabondage into one in which he will be at once peaceful and useful to himself, his family, and his fellow-men.

A CABLE TELEGRAM from London says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday stated that "it would be impossible to discontinue the pension of £4000 granted to the descendants of William Penn in consequence of the American Revolution." The reasons which make this debt so especially sacred are not mentioned, but they probably originate in pecuniary losses incurred by adhesion to the crown during the war of independence, and in pledges given during that struggle by the British Government. The present recipient of the pension is one William Stewart, and from the bold stand taken in favor of his pecuniary claims, it seems to be part of the British system that the interests of favored and important pensioners are protected by a doctrine as stringent as that which declares that "no time runneth against the king."

THE Democracy of California, at their recent State Convention, adopted a platform expressing hostility to Chinese immigration and railroad subsidies, and accepting the results of the war and the Constitution as it now stands. Bill Nye and Truthful James have unanimously resolved to support this platform, on account of the manifest danger that they will be "ruined by Chinese cheap labor."

THE INCOME TAX CASES.

JUDGE STRONG to-day delivered an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, which is published in another portion of to-day's TELEGRAPH, affirming the constitutionality of the income tax. It will be observed, however, that the opinion is very brief, and that it does not pretend to give the reasoning upon which it is based. The point is conceded by Judge Strong that if "the income tax is a capitation or other direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, it is undoubtedly prohibited by the first and ninth sections of the first article, for it is not apportioned among the States." Judge Strong simply decides that, in his opinion, the income tax is not a capitation tax, and he abstains from giving his reasons for this opinion because the cases at issue will doubtless go, for ultimate decision, to the Supreme Court. From that body a thorough examination of the question of what constitutes a capitation tax may be anticipated, and it is quite possible that the income tax may still be judicially declared to be within the category of taxes that can only be imposed by apportionment among the respective States.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: "American travellers write that some of the most comfortable quarters they find abroad, free of all charge, are at the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., corner of Grace Church and Lombard streets, London. The house is thoroughly American, and hence its great popularity with our citizens spending a few months in the Old World."

NOTICES.

SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN SUITS.

Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Seaside and Mountain Suits.

Elegant White Marseilles Vests.
Elegant White Marseilles Vests.
Elegant White Marseilles Vests.
Elegant White Marseilles Vests.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.

Linen and Duck Suits.
Linen and Duck Suits.
Linen and Duck Suits.
Linen and Duck Suits.

Dusters.
Dusters.
Dusters.
Dusters.

And every other article of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever needed. Prices very low.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the committee held on the above date the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs. John Dumbell, William Dawson, and John E. Littleton be appointed a committee to decide all contested seats and organize the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
MARSHALL C. HONG,
Secretaries.

In accordance with the above resolution all members of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the N. W. corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, for the purpose of organization.

JOHN DUMBELL,
WILLIAM DAWSON,
JOHN E. LITTLETON,
6 22 3t Committee.

☞ REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NINTH WARD, June 19, 1871.

At a meeting for organization of the REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH WARD, held this date, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
H. C. ALLEMAN, DAVID B. BEITLER, CYRUS HORNE, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL P. JONES, Jr., Treasurer.
FRANCIS KEYSER, SAMUEL S. TALBOT, } Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL,
6 22 3t Member of the City Ex. Com.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 26th inst., and reopened on Thursday, July 20.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 17th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 28th inst.

All payable at this office.

All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 21 wfm1m Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1.

Transfer Books closed until July 8.

D. BOYER BROWN,
6 23 2S J1 3t* Treasurer.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them.

☞ TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
6 10 3w

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
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GREAT BROWN HALL

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FINE MATERIALS!
GREAT VARIETY!
RICH STYLES!
CHEAP!

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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
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All our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2 00, $2·50; Vests, $1 50, $1 80.

50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

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Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

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Besides the great inducement of price, quality, and style, GOULD & CO. on this occasion will GIVE a piece of Walnut Furniture TO EACH PURCHASER for these three days. In mentioning some of the new and novel features at our New Store for the benefit of our friends, there is the introduction of young ladies as well as gentlemen to wait on customers.

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To adopt this plan. They have also provided a convenient Waiting Room for ladies exclusively; also, a Reading Table with all the Daily Papers, and a Piano for their amusement during their sojourn at the store or waiting for friends, all of which they have provided for the convenience and use of ladies and customers visiting their establishment.

There are a great many other new features and new ideas sufficient to make an inspection of the premises gratifying to all. The rooms are 180 feet long by 30 feet wide; cool, and plenty of light and air.

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Port Wardens and the Charge of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Furnishing them "Statistics."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Having set myself right, in your paper of yesterday, as to the mistake of "one hundred and fifty dollars" instead of one dollar and fifty cents, made by the reporters for the morning papers, it now becomes my duty to redeem my promise to vindicate the faction of the Board of Trade, and your comments thereon of Tuesday afternoon, by showing that that action and those strictures were *just* and *well founded*. It appears by the communication in your paper of Wednesday, in defense of the Port Wardens and their action, that with regard to the purposes of the law we have no dispute that whenever a Jersey truck-boat or a Delaware Bay oyster-boat enters a dock of this city, anywhere from Bridesburg to League Island, or around to Fairmount, if of over 75 tons burden, the skipper shall, "within twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of Philadelphia, report and register at the office of the Board of Wardens for said port, and all proceedings for neglect to obey the harbor regulations as at present existing shall be held before any justice of the peace or alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and the proceedings for the enforcement of penalties in *all cases shall be commenced by capias*. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with these laws are hereby repealed."

Now, Mr. Editor, would not this seem to be enough? What more? Are not the claims of "statistics" satisfied when the "statistics" are furnished? Far from it; the important part remains behind. For the pleasure and *honor* of this journey (and bringing with him these "statistics"), he has to *pay* one dollar and fifty cents. The defense of this exaction is as follows:—

"By vessels reporting, the board will be enabled to give daily a full and reliable report of the arrivals and departures at our port, and obtain for the use of the public the complete commercial statistics of Philadelphia. This has long been felt a desideratum, and numerous commercial gentlemen have requested the board to take such action as would place Philadelphia in the same position as New York, Boston, and Baltimore. When last year the National Government asked this board for the commercial statistics of Philadelphia, it was impossible to furnish the information; and daily inquiries are made at this office for the tonnage or draft of water concerning some vessel of which we possess no registry."

If this be true, then the Board of Port Wardens should *pay to* instead of *charging against* the skipper this $1·50 for his information and valuable "statistics." But do the Port Wardens intend to give daily a full and reliable report of the arrivals and departures (at?) our port of all the market and oyster-boats, as they come and go, for the use of the public? I venture to say for the *public* that they will willingly dispense with this valuable information, in the interest of the poor skipper and for the sake of cheap onions, tomatoes, and porgies.

But the writer says that it is "to place Philadelphia in the same position as New York," etc. If he means by this that at the port of New York there is any such requirement upon the sloop and schooner trade of the sound and the North river, it is simply untrue; if he means to count up our arrivals and departures of the market shallops against the steamers of the Cunard and Inman lines, and the fleet of 2000 to 5000 ton vessels entering there, and so to publish them to the world, he will be guilty of a petty and infamous fraud, which the high-minded merchants of Philadelphia will not only discountenance, but punish by sweeping this law from the statute-book.

Further, this is a most unequal and unjust exaction. The Messrs. Cope enter and clear the Tonawanda perhaps three times a year, for which, as they are near the Port Wardens' office, four dollars and fifty cents is to them but a trifle. Repeated personal complaints have been made at this office by market men—*poor men*—that *the fee itself*, repeated on trips averaging three in two weeks, became *oppressive*, and the addition of travelling to the office and there dancing attendance until the proper official should put in a personal appearance to receive it was nothing short of tyranny and oppression under color of law.

Have I not said enough to vindicate the action of the board and your own comments upon it as upon a par with stealing pennies from a dead pauper's eyes? If not, there is much more to be added.

A. I. P.

CITY ITEMS.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

$40,295,799 WAS the amount insured by the "Equitable Life" in 1870, exceeding that of any other company in the world. Insure now in this leading company and participate in the profits, all of which are divided among the assured. Address I. L. Register, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

CHASE—HUDSON.—At Germantown, on the 19th of June, inst., by the Rev. J. F. Dripps, WILLIAM H. CHASE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to SUE P. HUDSON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore William L. Hudson, U. S. N.

DIED.

CHASE.—At Germantown, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM H. CHASE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. in the 28th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, Edwin T. Chase, Locust avenue, Germantown.

COBURN.—On the 22d inst., ISABELLA, wife of Mr. Thomas J. Coburn, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 1104 South Ninth street. To proceed to Mutual Ground.

JENKINS.—On the 22d inst., ELIZA A., wife of Hunn Jenkins, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1501 Green street, on Second-day afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

KELLY.—On the 21st inst., MARY, wife of David A. Kelly, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 539 Linden street, above Spring Garden, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Services at the Assumption Church. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

MANN.—On the 21st inst., at Eddington, ALICE BENSON, daughter of William B. and Margaret Mann, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 533 North Sixth street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RICHARDSON.—On the 23d inst., WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON—fondly loved, sadly missed, deeply mourned—in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 734 Green street. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

RANDALL.—On the 22d inst., FRANCIS ELIZABETH, infant daughter of J. Colvin and Mary B. Randall.

SEMON.—On the morning of the 23d inst., after a lingering illness, MARY SEMON, beloved wife of Emanuel Semon, in her 57th year.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ SONS OF ST. GEORGE.—THE OFFICERS and Members of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE are requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, Mr. WILLIAM N. ATTWOOD, from No. 1216 Race street, on SATURDAY MORNING next at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM UNDERDOWN, Secretary.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,

No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and No. 618 SWANSON St. above Queen.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S.E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, J. Edgar Thomson, Albert C. Roberts, Philip B. Mingle, Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, Isaac Hazlehurst, James ... Henry K. Bennett, L. M. Whilldin, George W. Hill, John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT, GEORGE W. HILL

VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE NUGENT.

ACTUARY, JOHN G. SIMS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JOHN S. WILSON.

5 19 fmwsm

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT

SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes,

The First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad

COMPANY.

They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of U. S. Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, or Washington,

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A RELIABLE

Sale Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bon s.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmwt

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET

5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL.

Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

The Bloomfield Railway War.

Class Day at "Brown."

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Great Indian Council.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The *Times'* special from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, June 10, furnishes further particulars of the great Indian council. It says much uneasiness is felt by many here lest the President should exercise his constitutional right of appointing men from the States to the higher offices. To do so would create wide-spread dissatisfaction.

There are men in the Territory unquestionably competent to exercise the functions of self-government, and as the population are extremely sensitive at anything that looks like subordination of the interests of the Indians to those of the whites, this exercise of the appointing power at Washington could not fail to be productive of very mischievous results.

The warlike chiefs from the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, Caddo, and other tribes have been cordially received at the great council fire, and the differences vividly depicted to them of the two roads that lay before them to pursue. While the path of peace leads to secure homes, benign treatment, and all the comforts enjoyed by their civilized brethren, the red path will lead to their ultimate extermination.

The utterances of the chiefs were all for peace, but they want permanent homes guaranteed. All complained of spoliation and deportation by frontiersmen. The Osage chiefs were eloquent over their wrongs.

The committee to whom was referred the best course to be pursued to secure an established government, proposed in December, 1870 presented their report this morning.

The report was followed by a proposition of Mr. Brown, a Seminole delegate, to provide equal representation in the Senate of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations. This proposition has been earnestly discussed for several days. Consideration is postponed till Monday.

It was resolved that the action of the General Council in 1870, which framed and submitted a Constitution to the several nations represented in said council, is hereby reaffirmed. Provision is further made for creating a provisional government, and the election of a Governor and other officers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Indian Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following contracts for transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau to-day:—

Chick, Brown & Co., of Kit Carson, from Kit Carson, Col., to Fort Defiance, Fort Wingate, Los Pinos Agency, one dollar per 100 pounds per 100 miles; John F. Coad, of Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Red Cloud Agency, $1·45 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, of Nebraska City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whetstone Agency, at $1·75 100 pounds per 100 miles.

A letter received by Commissioner Parker today from Superintendent Hoag encloses a report of Agent Tatum, dated Fort Sill, June 10, in which he states that the Kiowas are collecting the forty-one mules recently stolen, in order to return them to the agency, and gives the following interesting particulars of the

Death of Satank

while being taken to Texas for trial for killing white settlers, on the 8th instant. Satank and Big Tree were informed that they were to start that morning to Texas, to which they demurred, preferring to be sent anywhere else. Satank, whom I have regarded as the worst Indian in this agency, protested that he would not go to Texas, but would do something to be shot at once.

Big Tree told him that if he did they would all be shot, and taking hold of him pushed him to the wagon in which he was to ride, with two soldiers to guard him. Colonel McKenzie and Colonel Grierson were near him when put into the wagon.

The prisoners had all been carefully searched some days before when about one mile from the post. Satank, having finished his death song, had unobserved succeeded in drawing the shackles off his hands, and, drawing a butcher-knife, started suddenly at his guard, cutting one of them slightly in the leg. They escaped from the wagon, leaving their guns, one of which Satank took, and while in the act of transferring a cartridge from the chamber to the barrel was shot several times. He died in about twenty minutes. One random shot hit Antonio Barello, a teamster, in the side of the head, but he is not considered seriously wounded. Satank was buried near the post.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In the Lanahan trial this morning, Judge Reynolds reviewed the chief points at issue before the committee. He said it was proposed to decapitate Lanahan for one act, and then hold an inquiry into the charges preferred by him against the concern. The question was whether Lanahan had a right to examine the books.

If he had a right, he was justified on going to a civil court; if not, he had done so unnecessarily, and his act was unjustified. Counsel quoted page 252 of Discipline to prove that the junior agent had a right to know everything about the concern. The word in Discipline was "agents," implying equal power and responsibility.

The next question was whether Lanahan was denied access to the books. Counsel reviewed the evidence to prove that free and unrestricted access was denied his client by Dr. Carlton, and that therefore he was justified in appealing to the civil courts.

Alluding to Fancher's assertion yesterday that Lanahan was not a corporator, Judge Reynolds said that for boldness, not to say assurance, that assertion eclipsed all he ever heard, when the charter named Lanahan distinctly as one of the corporators.

The counsel charged Dr. Bingham, secretary of the committee, and one of the court trying this charge, with indorsing an affidavit made by Carlton.

He censured Bingham in severe terms for expressing an opinion pending the trial. Lanahan had no object but the elucidation of the truth. If he had sought his own personal interest he would not have pulled against Carlton, who held out the probability of Lanahan's succeeding to the chief agency. Mr. Reynolds concluded at 12·45 P. M. The committee then took a recess. General Runyon will address the committee this afternoon for the prosecution.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, steamer Koln, from Bremen.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Class Day at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Class-Day exercises at Brown University to-day included an oration by A. F. Bowers, a poem by D. W. Hoyt, a promenade concert, and planting a class tree this afternoon.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Railway Troubles at Bloomfield.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Last night the authorities at Bloomfield, N. J., applied for an injunction to restrain the Montclair Railroad Company from continuing the construction of a bridge over the old portion of the Paterson turnpike. At an early hour this morning, Meeker & Hedden, contractors for the bridge, arrived at the scene with a large force of men, who were said to be well armed, and announced their intention of holding the ground against any opposition. As the citizens are equally determined, a conflict seems imminent unless the authorities interfere to prevent bloodshed.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire—Shocking Accident.

MONTREAL, June 23.—A fire destroyed McGanvelean's mills and St. Gabriel locks, with three acres of lumber and a saw mill. Loss, $50,000.

ROACHE'S POINT, Ont., June 23.—A man named Patterson, working in a saw-mill near this place, accidentally fell across a saw and was cut in two.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES.

FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 28

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

530 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

2 28 t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL

Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS,

SUPERINTENDENT,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to

M. BEIDLER,

6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Capacity, 1200.

OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.

Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY,

6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,

6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.

6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL AND THE OCEAN HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.

GEORGE W. HINKLE,

6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.

6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,

6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m O. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WILL open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, 24th inst., by

6 23 2t R. D. CUMMINGS, Proprietor, Eagle Hotel, No. 227 N. THIRD St., Phila.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.

J. KEIM,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.

LAWLER & TRILLY,

6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.

6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.

6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.,

JACOB R. SACKETT,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

JACOB R. SACKETT,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY,

Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,

6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16 eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City.

6 16 1m H. BLOOD Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.

6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.

6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No car.

6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

6 16 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuths4t*

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to

ATLANTIC CITY

that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation.

McKIBBIN & McGRATH.

JERE McKIBBIN.
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.

This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.

The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.

For further information address

F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,

6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,

HIGHLAND FALLS,

(NEAR WEST POINT).

This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address

CHAS. W. HENDRIX,

Highland Falls, New York.

HOTEL,

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,

Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.

Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.

6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address

6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to

6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address

J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,

H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress,

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

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COZZENS' DOCK,

HUDSON RIVER,

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6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

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Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

2½ HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

An Express Train for Cape May will be run on SATURDAY, 24th instant, leaving Philadelphia at 4 P. M., making no stops for passengers. Due at 6·37.

Returning from Cape May at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M. Cape May 5 P. M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

N. B.—The 4 P. M Fast Express will commence its regular trips on Saturday, July 1.

The 9 A. M. train from Cape May regularly on and after Monday, July 3. 6 23 2t

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

A GLANCE AT IRELAND.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

KILLARNEY, Ireland, June 12, 1871.

Our party of five reached Queenstown on the 3d inst. on the Cunard steamer Cuba, after a pleasant and short passage of nine days. We found this season the most favorable time for coming over, and the opinion of many of our passengers who had crossed the big pond twenty to forty times was, that they never had a more delightful voyage. Think of old times, when a ship would be sixty and eighty days enduring buffetings from Neptune. We had very little really rough weather, though the vessel rolled considerably, and the racks had to be kept on the cabin tables most of the time.

The transfer from the steamer to the tug and thence to the railway station occupied about two hours, and our ride to Cork was a short one. We went about the town in a jaunting-car, and saw everything of interest. We visited Blarney Castle, but did not kiss the far-famed "Blarney stone," as its appearance was not at all inviting. We found a beautiful country, as far as surface and productions are concerned; but I must confess the inhabitants are very squalid and far from prepossessing. The Imperial Hotel at Cork was quite comfortable, and the quality of food very good, although the variety was small, and charges for meals, separately, about the same as with you in Philadelphia, from seventy-five cents to a dollar for breakfast or dinner.

We left for this place in the afternoon train of the 5th, making a long stay at Mallow, and running very slowly all the time. We paid what they call first-class fare, but the cars were very dirty, and the racks were so contracted they could not accommodate our small baggage, satchels and bundles. It seemed singular to be locked in, and in this warm weather the cars are very close, and what people do who are sick on the journey, is more than I can imagine. The engineers on the locomotives have no covering whatever over them, and they, with their firemen, have to take the full force of all storms, as well as the scorching sun, which must be a great discomfort. There cannot be the least objection to having the same protection from the weather that our engineers have, except that it is too progressive, and foreigners will not take pattern from us. The locomotives were all very light, and could not possibly draw one of the heavy trains that are daily run on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Such things as palace and drawing-room cars, or sleeping-cars, are unknown here; so we shall not travel any at night if we can avoid it.

Many of the passenger coaches have cast-iron wheels with spokes, and as the wheels are quite large, the cars present a curious appearance, being so high from the ground. However, they say the roads in England and on the Continent are much superior in most respects to ours in the United States. *Nous verrons!*

Our hotel here is supposed to be something extra, as the Prince of Wales once stayed here a whole week. The waiters wear nice white gloves at dinner every day, as if at a dress party, and our table d'hote keeps us seated two mortal hours. We would a little rather prefer the American style (though we do not admire bolting our food in backwoods fashion), and we could improve our time in sight-seeing, as we shall try to do in the future. This house is supported almost entirely by Americans. The drivers all say there are ten of our countrymen to one Englishman, and our stay here so far has proved it. The ladies of our party are able to walk much farther than they could at home, accomplishing many miles a day on foot, and if they keep on improving they will make an antediluvian tour of our new Fairmount Park on our return to Philadelphia. Of course most if not all of the churches here are the Roman Catholic, though the Church of England may have a few adherents. The majority of the population seem to be priest-ridden.

Workmen here get but one shilling—twenty-two cents—per day, and not steady labor at that, and all I have seen are anxious to go to America, the "Land o' Liberty," of which they have curious and often ridiculous ideas. None of them object to receiving shillings as fast as you can hand them out. Every one of whom you may ask a question seems to expect some gratuity, and our funds would soon give out if we acceded to all demands upon our purse. This we are prepared for, as it is the experience of all European travellers.

The lords about here are two in number, and own about ten miles in every direction. The woods and lakes are full of game and fish, but no one can hunt or fish without express permission, which is not easily obtained. The tenants live in good cottages, and seem to be well satisfied, but the mass of the people live in the most abject misery, in mud cottages or huts, thatched with straw, no floors but mother earth, and often not even a chair. No wonder they want to emigrate to our country, where their condition could not be worse, but must be vastly improved.

It is not dark here till nearly 10 o'clock at night, and it is light again at half-past two in the morning, so that if we could only afford to do with Baron Humboldt's few hours of sleep, we should have time to see a great deal more.

We anticipate much pleasure among the lakes of Killarney, which we have read and heard so much about, and I will send you a description of them in another letter.

We design going from here to Dublin and to remain there a day or two, then to Belfast and the Giant's Causeway, and Londonderry perhaps, then across the channel to Greenock, up the Clyde to Glasgow, and on to Edinburgh, and so by rail to London. W. K.

—Is a jolly-boat helped along by four roars of laughter?

—Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren have been the only men in the history of this country who have been Governors of States, holders of first-class foreign missions, heads of Cabinets, Vice-Presidents, and Presidents.

THE ART MYSTIC.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are some preposterous things in this world, which though we hardly know how to treat them seriously, yet have about them some element which checks the feeling of mirth with which we are at first tempted to regard them. An exhibition of drawings recently opened in Bond street, under the title of "Spirit Drawings in Water Colors," is of this sort. On first entering the room, and on first opening the catalogue, the inclination of any person possessed of ordinary powers of perception must be to regard the whole thing as an outrageous absurdity; but a feeling of something almost akin to distress is not long in succeeding to this first emotion, so that the mind of a visitor to the exhibition is alternately occupied by sad and ludicrous images during the whole of his stay in this gallery of painful absurdities.

The "spirit drawings in water-colors" exhibited at the "New British Gallery" in Old Bond street are one hundred and fifty-five in number, and consist entirely of curves and flourishes in all sorts of colors, mostly very bright ones, interspersed with certain threads of white tracery, of the finest and most elaborate kind, in lines as thin and intricate as the weavings of a cobweb. In all these one hundred and fifty-five drawings there appears to be no attempt to reproduce distinctly any object of which mortals have cognizance. Here and there are certain forms which remotely resemble leaves, and now and then there is faintly shadowed forth what may be supposed to represent some unknown fruit dimly suggestive of a ripe fig of Brobdingnag proportions; but for the most part the drawings consist of an infinite variety of curved lines which, like the tale told by an idiot, "signify nothing."

What are these "spirit drawings" like? They are a little like seaweed, a little like feathers, a little like an anatomical preparation in a bottle at the College of Surgeons. They remind one, moreover, of some of the maddest of William Blake's designs, and of the later whirligigs of Turner. What is most strange about them, perhaps, is that they are executed with great show of elaboration, the curves are drawn with exceeding care, the colors, which are brilliant in the extreme and not inharmonious in arrangement, are delicately laid on, while over all and interwoven with all is a sort of network of white lines of the most extraordinary fineness, which remind one of spun glass and of gossamer, and (tell it not in Gath) ever so little of boiled vermicelli.

Judging by the statements contained in the catalogue published by the artist—a lady—through whose mediumship these drawings have come into existence, they have each and all a distinct and separate meaning. Thus, while one will be designated a "Blossom from a Spirit Home," another will be entitled the "Monogram of Mrs. Guppy," and yet another, the "Spiritual Crown of the Rev. Richard Chermside." The spiritual crowns are numerous throughout the collection. Besides those of her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort—described at great length in the catalogue — there are among others the spiritual crowns of Daniel D. Home, Esq., and of Miss Houghton herself, the lady by whose hand—spiritually guided of course—all these drawings have been executed. There are also the flowers, plants, and fruits of various individuals who are mentioned by name in the collection. There is, for instance, the "Flower of William Borer," the "Plant of Sidney Alexander Houghton," and the "Fruit of Mary Warrand," any one of which might, as it appears to the uninitiated eye, do duty for either of the others, or, if need were, for the "Flower of William Shakespeare," which in turn might serve, as it would seem, for that of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy or Bartolomeo Esteban Murillo, both of whom are here represented by means of spiritual botany, as are also "Franz Anton Mesmer," "William Blake, the artist," and, most surprising of jumbles, Archbishop Whateley, of logical celebrity.

But perhaps the most curious feature connected with this amazing exhibition is the mixture of what is practical and commonplace with what is sublime and mystical, evidence of which meets one at every turn. The explanatory pamphlet which is sold in the gallery abounds in such evidence, but nowhere is it displayed in a more comical form than in the concluding section, in which the symbolism of color is treated of: a list of colors described by the conventional names conferred by the artists' colorman being given on one side of the page, with the qualities of which each tint is supposed to be symbolical on the other. From this list we gain much valuable information, learning, among other things, that yellow ochre represents "delicacy of mind;" purple lake, "power of appreciating the great and good in others;" mixed green (gamboge and Prussian blue), freshness of soul; sepia, "nursing powers;" and brown madder, "adjustingness of mind"—whatever that may be. Truly, we live in an age of wonderful discoveries, and surely "these are of them."

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is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square, No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.
6 6 law4t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th wards.
Second " " 5, 7, 8, and 9th "
Third " " 6, 11, 12, and 13th "
Fourth " " 10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th "
Fifth " " 16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th "
Sixth " " 21st "
Seventh " " 22d "
Eighth " " 23d "
Ninth " " 24 and 27th "
Tenth " " 25th "

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.
6 12eod t6 24

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CARPET CLEANING
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Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	90	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

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Outward, $38. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 24.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 29, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

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FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

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Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
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SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

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No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
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Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months) securing best accommodations, $130.
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Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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Apply at the company's offices to
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WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

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Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

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For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
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NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

LAW AND PATENT OFFICES,
No. 418 WALNUT STREET.
Francis D. Pastorius,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Patents procured for Inventions. 6 10

FINANCIAL.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct dent of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $12,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
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And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthsim

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.
Free from all Taxes.
Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
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ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at
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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.
Full information given at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
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5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to
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JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

THE MONTH OF MAY IN FRENCH HISTORY.

The month of May, if not the "merriest, maddest" month of all the year, has always been an eventful month in the annals of France. On the 30th of May, 1431, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen; on the 14th of May, 1610, Henry VI was murdered by Ravaillac; on the 23d of May, 1706, the French were defeated at Ramillies; in May, 1756, began the Seven Years' War; on the 10th of May, 1774, died Louis XV; the 5th of May, 1789, was the date of the opening of the States-General; on the 12th of May, 1794, Mdme. Elizabeth was executed; on the 12th of May, 1796, Rabœuf's conspiracy was suppressed, and in the same month in the festival year Pichegru's conspiracy failed; on the 19th of May, 1802, the "Legion of Honor" was instituted; on the 22d of May, 1803, war was declared against England; on the 26th of May, 1805, Napoleon I was crowned King of Italy; on the 5th of May, 1808, Charles IV of Spain and his son abdicated in favor of Napoleon, and on the 27th of the same month commenced the insurrection in that country. In May, in the following year, Napoleon entered Vienna; on the 3d of May, 1814, the Bourbon dynasty was restored and Louis XVIII arrived in Paris; and on the 4th of that month, in the same year, Napoleon arrived at Elba. On the 5th of May, 1821, Napoleon died at St. Helena; on the 16th of May, 1830, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved three months before the abdication of Charles X; on the 20th of May, 1834, died La Fayette; on the 8th of May, 1837, Louis Philippe being on the throne, an amnesty was granted for political offenses; and in the same month Louis Napoleon published his "Idees Napoleoniennes;" on the 20th of May, also in that year, Talleyrand died; on the 25th of May, 1846, Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham; on the 7th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government resigned to an Executive Commission elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic; on the 15th, the people's attack on the Assembly was suppressed; and on the 26th, the perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family was decreed; on the 15th of May, 1855, the Industrial Exhibition was opened at Paris; on the 12th of May, 1859, France having declared war against Austria, the Empress Eugenie was appointed Regent, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon arrived at Genoa; on the 21st was raised a loan of 20,000,000 francs; on the 20th occurred the victory of the French and Sardinians at Montebello, and on the 30th and 31st at Palestro. On the 22d of May, 1864, died the Duke of Malakoff; on the 3d of May, 1865, the Emperor visited Algeria; on the 6th of May, 1866, at Auxerre, his Imperial Majesty expressed his detestation of the treaties of 1815; and we all know too well what has happened in May, 1871.

Work During Sleep.

Those cases in which the brain is hard at work during sleep, instead of being totally oblivious of everything, may be called either dreaming or sonnambulism, according to the mode in which the activity displays itself. Many of them are full of interest. Some men have done really hard mental work while asleep. Condorcet finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day. In 1856 a collegian noticed the peculiarities of a fellow-student, who was rather stupid than otherwise during his waking hours, but who got through some excellent work in geometry and algebra during sleep. Condillac and Franklin both worked correctly during some of their sleeping hours.

The work done partakes in many cases more of the nature of imaginative composition than of scientific calculation. Thus, a stanza of excellent verse is in print, which Sir John Herschel is said to have composed while asleep, and to have recollected when he awoke. Goethe often set down on paper, during the day, thoughts and ideas which had presented themselves to him during sleep on the preceding night. A gentleman one night dreamed that he was playing an entirely new game of cards with three friends; when he awoke the structure and rules of the new game, as created in the dream, came one by one into his memory, and he found them so ingenious that he afterward frequently played the game. Coleridge is said to have composed his fragment of "Kubla Khan" during sleep. He had one evening been reading Parchas' "Pilgrim;" some of the romantic incidents struck his fancy; he went to sleep, and his busy brain composed "Kubla Khan." When he awoke in the morning he wrote out what his mind had invented in sleep, until interrupted by a visitor, with whom he conversed for an hour on business matters; but, alas! he could never again recall the thread of the story, and thus "Kubla Khan" remains a fragment. Dr. Good mentions the case of a gentleman who in his sleep composed an ode in six stanzas, and set it to music. Tartini, the celebrated Italian violinist, one night dreamed that the devil appeared to him, challenged him to a trial of skill on the fiddle, and played a piece wonderful for its beauty and difficulty; when Tartini woke, he could not remember the exact notes, but he could reproduce the general character of the music, which he did in a composition ever since known as the "Devil's Sonata." Lord Thurlow, when a youth at college, found himself, one evening, unable to finish a piece of Latin composition which he had undertaken; he went to bed full of the subject, fell asleep, finished his Latin in his sleep, remembered it next morning, and was complimented on the felicitous form which it presented.—*All the Year Round.*

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. BILL, Actuary.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

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R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 19 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m , 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 3·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 6·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 9·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 6·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:— TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

FARE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11 50 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 5·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4. 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·30 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 6·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·36 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·30 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m.,	Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.
11·45 a. m.,	Woodbury accommodation.
3·15 p. m.,	Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.
3·30 p. m.,	Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.
5·30 p. m.	Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MARKET.

Another Place to Sell Meats and Farm Produce.

Work has been commenced on the new market building which is to stand at the corner of Seventeenth and Federal streets. The inaugurators of this much needed improvement embrace such prominent citizens as James Evans, John Bardsley, William Bradley, William Moran, Hon. Henry M. Watt, John Brown Parker, Hon. John K. Findlay, Hugh McConnell, and Dr. Williams.

The comparatively close proximity of the market to the Delaware and Chester county farms insures for it the patronage of their owners.

The capacity, dimensions, etc., of the structure will be as follows:—The front on Federal street will be 94 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 127 feet on Seventeenth street, with a street 30 feet wide on the east. The building will be two stories in height, the first to be used for market purposes, and having a ceiling 18 feet in the clear. In this story will be five principal aisles, with one hundred and fifty stalls, each 7 feet 2 inches long, and of the usual width. The second will contain a ball-room, 52 feet by 90 feet, with a ceiling 20 feet high in the clear. This will be thoroughly lighted, and unobstructed by columns or piers of any kind, and will be furnished with all the necessary dressing and cloak-rooms attached. There will be a handsome entrance to the ball-room from Seventeenth street, from which two grand stairways ascend to the second floor. This story will contain three large rooms, each 29 feet by 42 feet, with large ante-rooms attached — suitable for societies and lodges. Water-closets will be placed in convenient places, and everything arranged in the most perfect manner. There will be a cellar underneath the entire building, of good depth, in which there will be two restaurants. The architects of the building are Messrs. Hobbs & Son, of this city, and many new and beautiful features have been introduced in the way of market-house construction never before attempted in this country. The building will be of brick, abutments or piers to project every ten or fifteen feet, and each of which will contain large ventilating flues. There will also be placed in the ceiling of the market-house an opening out on the roof, making the system of ventilation thorough and complete. The building will be not only an improvement to the southwestern portion of the city, but one of ornament and great utility. The capital stock is $100,000, 2000 shares at $50 per share. The market will be finished by July. Already $25,000 worth of the stock is subscribed.

ANTIETAM.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery held a meeting at the Girard House last night. Hon. G. L. Cranmer, of Virginia, presided, and Thomas Boulet, of Maryland, acted as Secretary. The Treasurer reported that the available funds in his hands amounted to about $37,000, which is to be expended for the purchase of a monument. Mr. James L. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut, has submitted a design for a monument, but the contract has not yet been fully consummated.

The monument is to be made of granite. The pedestal is twenty-five feet high, surmounded by a colossal statue of a Union soldier standing on guard over his fallen comrades. This statue is to be carved from a solid block of white granite, and when completed will weigh sixty-five tons, and it will be the largest in the country. It will be hewn from a block of granite weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons, and when completed will be forty-five feet high. The form of the soldier will be clad in an overcoat, the body leaning upon a gun at part rest.

The cemetery is located at Sharpsburg, Md., and the design of its ground is trapezium in shape. The graves are located with reference to the centre, where the proposed monument is to be erected. Standing at this point, any one with a good opera-glass can read the names of nearly five thousand Union soldiers upon the headstones distributed throughout the cemetery.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER A. M. SMITH.—Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at Messrs. Neafie & Levy's yard, Kensington, to witness the launch of the beautiful steamer A. M. Smith, which took place punctually at 5 P. M. yesterday. The steamer is a beautiful craft, and does much credit to its builders. It is owned by Elizur Smith, of Hartford, Conn., and is one of a line intended for the Connecticut river. This launch was the scene of unusual interest, from the fact that it is intended for a New Englander. Mr. C. W. Smith, shipper of coal, of Philadelphia, and formerly from New England, paid a glowing tribute to the enterprise, perseverance, and good management of the owner in putting forward so many crafts—steamers, sailing vessels, and barges—thereby, through his instrumentality, greatly enlarging the maritime interest of the State to which he belongs. He also, in fitting words, spoke in loud praise of the builders, Messrs. Neafie & Levy, and, copying his language, "No greater compliment could be paid this firm than that the inventive New Englander, who invents everything, manufactures everything, from the needle to the locomotive, from the baton to the steamship, should come to this firm to get their work done, thereby showing their unprejudiced mind, bestowing merit where it is due." While she gently slid down the ways a beautiful young lady christened her with the words, "I name this good steamer A. M. Smith; may she prove worthy of the name, 'live long and prosper.'"

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—One of the most revolting cases of cruelty was perpetrated at Fairmount Park last week, and under circumstances showing an amount of moral turpitude that we are glad to say we are not often called upon to relate. A young man, of a parentage that would have led us to believe him incapable of such an act, deliberately threw a stone at one of the beautiful little rabbits whose gambols are the delight of the young folks and old who frequent the park, and broke both of its legs; nor did his cruelty end here. Instead of humanely despatching the poor little thing, he threw it among the high grass, to perish from starvation. When these facts were presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, their agents called upon a gentleman who had been a witness of the act, but he evinced a strong disinclination to testify against his friend, and as the matter now stands it would appear that the perpetrator of one of the meanest acts of cruelty on a poor inoffensive little creature would escape the punishment he so richly deserves. We cannot but express our belief, however, that had the society used one-half the effort to bring this genteel offender to justice as they have shown zeal in punishing ignorant owners of ash-carts, for driving jaded and broken-down horses, it would have secured for itself a reputation for impartiality, and established the fact that cruelty to animals meant punishment, from which no class could claim immunity.

WATER.—Colonel Fitzgerald, of the *Evening City Item*, has given an instance of his liberality by erecting a substantial fountain in front of his office. The cool beverage will, during this heated term, be appreciated both by bipeds and quadrupeds, for the Colonel, who no doubt is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is also a good judge of water, has not only made arrangements to supply the wants of horses and larger cattle, but, what we have never seen before, has had placed a trough of clear running water where dogs, no matter how large or small their stature, can satisfy their thirst at pleasure. This is philanthropy.

CAPE MAY REGATTA.—In addition to the two $1000 prize cups at the grand ocean regatta at Cape May on the 4th of July, a sweepstakes cup, valued at $500, presented by Mr. Edwin N. Benson, of Philadelphia, with the entrance money, $25, added; open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States, will be sailed for on same day and on same course.

ESTLIN.

The New Dramatic Star.

Playing "Claude Melnotte" Under Difficulties.

A Perfidious "Pauline."

A Too Appreciative Audience.

GENIUS!

Shall It Have a Chance?

It Shall!

"O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!"

The origin of the drama is lost in the mists of antiquity, and perhaps if we were to trace its history through the dim traditions of the ante-diluvian ages, it might be discovered that in the pristine innocence of Eden, with the "mother of mankind" for an audience, Adam——

* * * * * * * * *

——stepped upon the stage and was received with thunders of applause which lasted full ten minutes, and which nearly overpowered the star of the evening with its tumultuous enthusiasm. Such a greeting has never been extended to any aspirant for histrionic honors in the memory of the oldest play-goer, and Estlin must have felt more than repaid for the fifteen years of hard study which he had given to the *role* of "Claude Melnotte." The performance was such as might have been expected from a man of truly original mind, who had done nothing else but study "Claude Melnotte" for fifteen years, and had consequently become mentally saturated with the metaphysical essence of Bulwer's creation. Mr. Estlin's "Claude" was truly original: it was no imitation of Booth, or Fechter, or Davenport; it resembled Mr. Forrest's "Claude" more than anybody elses, but Mr. Forrest in his most inspired moments never moved an audience as Mr. Estlin did last evening: it was unlike anything that had ever been seen before, and may we express a hope that its like may never be seen again? We may, for the human powers of enjoyment and appreciation are limited, and it was evident last evening that the public of the present day is not educated up to Mr. Estlin's standard. In fact, Mr. Estlin is about two thousand years before his time, and as a consequence he has to submit to the usual fate of reformers, and to suffer on account of the jealousy of those members of the dramatic profession who would find their occupation gone if this actor of the future with his novel style were to come into fashion. Mr. Estlin's elocution is, not to speak irreverently, of the pump-handle order, and this, with his peculiar walk, that impresses the beholder with the idea that he imagines he is walking upon eggs, had a peculiarly exhilarating effect on the audience last evening, and whenever the representative of "Claude" felt impelled to walk across the stage he was greeted with shouts of irrepressible laughter and uproarious applause. All went passing well until the scene where "Claude" describes his palace by the Lake of Como. At the lines—

"And when night came, amid the breathless heavens
We'd guess what star should be our home when love
Becomes immortal"

—the audience became uproarious, and the loving pair were greeted with cries of "Put him in his little bed," "Kiss him for his mother, Pauline," and the representative of the haughty lady of Lyons, unable to endure the situation longer, placidly walked off the stage, leaving "Claude" to breathe his love vows to the men in the flies. This he did with a graceful unconcern that was touching to behold, and for some moments was unconscious of the disappearance of his partner. He finally discovered her base desertion, and at the same time apparently became aware of the fact that he was to some extent an object of ridicule. Advancing to the footlights "Claude" undertook to explain that he was not fit to play. "That's so," yelled a chorus of fiends in human form. "That's played out, John; we've heard it before," cried others, who were anxious to get the worth of their money. "Give the man a chance," exclaimed a stockholder, who, in the capacity of a deadhead, felt a direct interest in the success of the performance. This partially restored order, and "Claude" retiring for a few moments, reappeared with "Pauline" and finished his lines with

"Dost thou like the picture?"

"Of course I do," said some young man with an eye for artistic effect, but "Claude," heedless alike of praise or blame, went through the scene like a hero, and evinced a determination not to be bluffed that did him infinite credit.

During the second and third acts various horticultural compliments were thrown upon the stage, and upon the fall of the curtain an individual who appeared to be the manager of the concern made his appearance and gave an explanation *in re* Estlin which left the impression on the audience that the performance was a speculation on Estlin's weakness not particularly creditable to its originator. The gist of this speech before the curtain was that the audience were at liberty to guy Estlin as much as they pleased, but that the representatives of the female characters of the piece objected to dodging the beets and cabbages that were thrown upon the stage, and that they would decline to continue the performance if there was not better behaviour.

After some delay the curtain again rose, and the fourth act commenced. In the scene where "Beauseant" makes dishonorable proposals to "Pauline" the amusement of the audience was promoted by the sight of "Claude" thrusting his head in at the door of the room and regarding the incident with anything but the righteous wrath of an outraged husband. "Come in, John!" shouted a dozen voices, and at last, in compliance with the request of his admirers, Estlin did put in an appearance, but as his cue was not yet given he was obliged to stand a properly indignant but, owing to the exigencies of the dramatic situation, a passive spectator of "Beauseant's" base conduct. At last the word was spoken, and "Claude," with a hop, jump, and a slide, threw himself between the villain and his would-be victim, and proceeded to denounce the attempt upon his wife's honor in the choice language furnished by the dramatist for the occasion. The conspiracy against Estlin at this point reached its climax, and amid a shower of torpedoes, beets, cabbages, and other missiles "Pauline" retired from the scene, and the performance came to a standstill. The hero of the evening here again advanced to the footlights and attempted an explanation, only a few words of which could be heard above the uproar. Estlin, however, was understood to say that he did not mind the noise, but that the ladies playing with him objected to it, and as there was a general demand for the performance to continue, the representative of "Claude," with an amount of pure pluck that cannot be too highly spoken of, and a willingness to oblige that cannot be too highly commended, said that he would retire for a few moments and endeavor to persuade "Pauline" to appear again. The lady, however, had had enough of it, and, after another explanatory speech from the manager, in which the conduct of a portion of the audience was spoken of in no very complimentary terms, the red curtain fell and the play was played out.

We must give the ladies and gentlemen who appeared with Mr. Estlin the credit of affording him as good a support as was possible under the circumstances. "Pauline" alone proved perfidious, and if she had remained true to her colors the play would have gone on until the end. In one of the scenes the gentleman who played "Glavis" interrupted the business for a few moments to make a little speech, in which he besought the audience to keep quiet, as they were spoiling their own fun by being so uproarious. This polite hint, however, was not accepted, and "Glavis," accepting the situation, went through with the rest of the performance like a man and an actor.

A portion of the audience were disposed to see the programme of the evening fairly carried out and to give Mr. Estlin a fair chance to spread himself; but the unruly were in the ascendancy, and the conduct of a very large number of those in the front of the house was simply disgraceful. For the discreditable features of the affair, however, those who persuaded Estlin to appear, when they knew that the public was not educated up to his style of acting, were directly responsible; and the directors of the Academy, who, after the "Romeo" performance, must have known what to expect, cannot acquit themselves of blame. These gentlemen have been very squeamish about leasing their building to colored lecturers and to Fisk's *opera bouffe* troupe, but they, it appears, have no objection to their stage being littered with cabbages, dead cats, rotten eggs, and other similar filth. For the sake of decency, however, they should have closed their doors to Estlin, or rather to his managers, for we do not believe that the advanced herald of the drama of the future was aught but a victim on the occasion of this his second attempt to shine as a star in the histrionic firmament.

A slight hiatus near the commencement of our article will be observed by the attentive reader. This was caused by the absolute refusal of the compositors, acting under instructions from the head centre of the Typographical Union, to set up some two million, seven thousand and twenty-one pages of manuscript descriptive of the progress of dramatic art from the earliest ages to the time of Estlin, with elaborate comparisons between his style and that of other eminent histrionic geniuses. The proof-reader protested that he would resign before he would read such a lot of stuff, and the assistant foreman, who on ordinary occasions demeans himself like a good Christian, exclaimed in language we are unable to repeat that he'd be —— —— before he would put the type in forms, even if the compositors were willing to do their part towards enabling us to edify and instruct our readers. In vain did the foreman plead with these violent men; they would not yield, and nothing has been left to the unhappy writer but to explain the situation and to inform the public of the pleasure that was in store for them, but now, alas! never to be enjoyed.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT URY HOUSE.—A number of the parents and friends of this excellent institution assembled yesterday to witness the exercises attendant on the closing of the schools for the summer vacation. The programme on the occasion was as follows:—

Bernardo and King Alphonso, by Charles Spalding Farnum; Voices of the Dead, by Sargent Prentiss Nutt; Marmion taking leave of Douglas, by James Bond; Catiline to his Friends, by Samuel Miller Hitchcock; a beautiful duet, "The Murmuring Sea," was then sung by Messrs. Charles and Norman Crawford; The Pipes at Lucknow, by Newbery Allen Stockton; Robespierre's Last Speech, by Oscar Graves Parke; Rienzi's Address, by Byron, Moore Ervin. A solo was then sung by Norman Crawford, the school joining in the chorus, "As Pants the Hart." Regulus, by William de Veaux Foulke; The Red King's Warning, by Thomas Campbell Miller; Icilius, by Harry Gordon McConch; Dying Speech of Marino Faliero, by Charles William Cochran.

Prizes were then awarded for the best declamation, for composition, for the best annual examination, and first and second testimonials. A medal was also awarded to the most faithful boy during the year. The declamation was very creditable to the young gentlemen and their deportment most excellent. The singing afforded much pleasure to the guests, and the entire exercises showed that this institute, under the able administration of Mrs. Crawford, aided by Professors Harndon and Hay, has fully maintained its former high reputation.

A THIEVING FEMALE.—Some time ago a woman named Bridget Kehoe arrived in this city from the old country, and proceeded to find the residence of her brother-in-law, in the district of Kensington. She had in her possession a carpet-bag and bandbox, and in her wanderings in quest of her relative, she was met by a woman, named Mary McCarty, who volunteered help in her explorations. Mary took Bridget to a tavern, and requested the proprietor to allow them to deposit their dry goods for a short time, when they would call and get them. The request was kindly granted, and, taking up the search, the brother-in-law was at last found. Mary, having accomplished her friendly mission, then departed, and Bridget, after the usual greetings, went back to the tavern for the bandbox and valise, but they were gone, for Mary had been there before her, had donned the "things," and left for parts unknown. Last night, however, the thieving McCarty was discovered strutting in the upper section of the city in all the glory of the stolen goods. She was promptly arrested, and some of the articles recovered. Alderman Heins has held her in $800 bail.

THE GREAT BRIDESBURG PUMP.—The new pump manufactured by the Hydraulic and Hydrostatic Company, of which Barton H. Jenks is President, is creating a decided furore among scientific men. Heretofore the application of its power has been devoted to lifting water from great depths, and there has been running in Bridesburg a pump which throws out a column of water twenty inches in diameter with tremendous force. But now the same principle has been used in a small hand force-pump, just completed at this company's works at Bridesburg, which is ten inches long, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, and containing seven propellers. To this pump is attached a base two inches in diameter, with a pipe of one-half inch nozzle. This, upon the working of the apparatus, which is easy and unlaborious, projects a stream of water sixty-five feet into the air. Should this principle be adopted in the manufacture of steam engines, marvellous results would be attained.

THE OLD FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, by their large increase of business, finding themselves, some time since, under the necessity of having more room, have now removed from No. 136 S. Fourth street to their new and spacious marble building No. 915 Walnut street, where they will be able to offer greater accommodations to their thousands of depositors, and more facilities for the transaction of their largely increasing business. They allow 5 per cent. interest on all sums, large or small, deposited with them, and such sums draw interest from the day deposited until drawn out to use. Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock. Open Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. Jacob B. Shannon, President; Cyrus Cadwalader, Treasurer.

THE OTHER SIDE.—We have this morning the other side of the story connected with the alleged beating of Michael McNaulty by Policemen Howley, of the Eighteenth district, on Sunday night last, in Susanna street, near York. The policeman asserts that McNaulty had been drunk, creating a disturbance, and fighting with another man. The officer sought to interfere to stop the row, when McNaulty seized a brick, and threw it at him. Michael was placed under arrest, and has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Neill.

FREE BATHS.—The superintendent of the public bath-house on the Schuylkill at South street wharf has presented his report, showing how many persons have availed themselves of a plunge during the week ending yesterday. They are as follows:—168 men, 30 women, 946 boys, 60 girls; total, 1204.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The cool sea breezes of "the Capes" can be enjoyed after the very brief ride of two hours and a half. An express train leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M. on Saturdays and arrives at Cape May at 6·37, returning from Cape May at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

NOSE BROKEN.—Frank Conover last night fell from the window of the third story of the house No. 2223 Pine street and broke his nose. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Annual Commencement Exercises of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church—The Ordination of the Graduates.

This morning the Commencement exercises of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in the Church of the Saviour, on Thirty-eighth street, near Chesnut, West Philadelphia.

At 9 A. M. morning prayer was read by Rev. J. Emlen Hare, D. D., and Rev. R. Bethel Claxton, D. D.

At eleven o'clock, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the faculty of the Divinity School, the clergy, and the graduating class, entered the church in a body. The metrical psalm, "In Thee I put my steadfast trust," was sung, after which the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Eccleston, rector of the Church of the Saviour. The text was in Matthew, chap. xi., 28th verse, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

The following is an abstract of the discourse:

"These words show plainly the interesting character of Christ's work, as the perusal of several parallel texts will show. 'No man cometh to the father but by me.' These words are addressed to those who are borne down by the burden of their guilt, and sin and sorrow and the cares of this world. To such comes this blessed promise of God's reconciliation. This promise assures us as well of the thoroughness of the intercessary work of the Son.

"Where do we get this promise? From our Bible, which Christ Himself has given to us, which is the foundation of our belief. Hundreds of texts from that source have the same tendency. The promise is in the Bible; but in order that we may be benefited thereby, we must put the Bible in the soul and make it part of ourselves. Christ's spirit puts the word of God before us; but the work of the Spirit is more than multiplied when that word is put into the soul. God revealed in the spirit of Christ is the spirit of the reconciled Father.

"When God's spirit enters the heart it works and repairs all the ills which have happened to it by reason of the affairs of this world. Its work then, never stops until the spirit is thoroughly regenerated and brought back to the original condition in which it was first created.

"Christ says, I am the way leading to God. He also says I am the Truth, bringing God down to me, When God and man are reconciled in Christ, then the man lives and lives truly.

"To you, my brethren, who to-day intend to take upon you those awful vows, I would say, that if you believe the many ponderable things contained in the Word, and if that Word has been committed to us and will be to you, nothing can excuse a negligence of it on your part or a teaching of anything which is not contained in it."

After the sermon the communion service was proceeded with, at the conclusion of which the class were graduated, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, presenting the diplomas.

The following is the list of graduates:—

John Grant Bawn, Philadelphia.
John S. Beers, Philadelphia.
T. William Davidson, Conshohocken.
James Samuel Ellis, Laurel, Del.
Ezra Isaac, Philadelphia.
Joseph Lyons Millor, Philadelphia.
Eben Thompson, Providence, R. I.

Of these Mr. Bawn was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Millor of the Philadelphia High School, and Mr. Thompson of Brown University.

The graduates were then ordained to the ministry of the church by Bishop Stevens. With the exception of Messrs. Beers and Isaac the members of the class were ordained deacons. Messrs. Beers and Isaac and Mr. J. Everest Cattell, another deacon not connected with the Divinity School, were ordained to priests orders. Mr. William H. Josephs, a colored man and a graduate of the Mission house, was also ordained deacon. Quite a large number of colored people were in the audience to witness this ordination.

THE EXPLOSION.

The Fire Still Burning.

The public are already familiar with the terrific explosion and fire which occurred last night in the large agitator of the establishment of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, near the Point Breeze Gas Works.

When the fact became known, many fears were expressed that the tank, with its large mass of burning oil, might possibly communicate to the other oil stills and reservoirs, but these apprehensions fortunately were unfounded. The contents of the agitator were still in flames as late as noon to-day, but a despatch from the works at that hour contains the assurance that it is now under perfect control. The estimate of the losses as given in the morning papers was above the actual figures. The capacity of the tank was overstated, it containing at the time of the casualty about 100,000 gallons of oil, and not 120,000 as reported. This, in connection with the destruction of the tank and two smaller ones containing the chemicals, will make the loss about $20,000. It is not insured. An effort was made last night to draw off a portion of the oil from the bottom of the holder, but with only partial success. The probabilities are that it will continue burning until every particle of the petroleum is consumed.

BEER AND DISHONESTY.—Three boys, the force of whose appetite for beer is much greater than the resistance of their consciences, on Wednesday last, running short of cash, set up a job to rob the cash drawer of Daniel Donnelly's tavern, on Main street, below Penn, Manayunk. They succeeded in their efforts, and that evening Mr. Donnelly was just $40 poorer than he was in the morning. The lads, after securing the "swag," came to Philadelphia by the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad. Some officers were notified and put upon their track, and late in the evening found the boys in a beer saloon on Race street, near Third, spending money and drinking beer, with all that riotous jollity which only the consciousness of lamb-like innocence can afford. The frolic of the young gentlemen was very summarily cut short, and the trio were marched in custody back to Manayunk. Alderman Diehm held them each in $600 bail.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest this morning at the Morgue, in the case of Henry McCartney, who died from injuries received while placing a smoke-stack at Diston's factory. The testimony showed that the occurrence was purely accidental. No blame being attached to the parties having charge of the smoke-stack, the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Also, in the case of William Shaw, killed on Monday night by the collision between the steamers H. Getty and the Edwin Forrest. Verdict "accidental."

OLD SOLDIERS COMING TO LIGHT.—Since the allowance of the first pension claim under the law granting pensions to soldiers of 1812, James Singleter, aged 82, residing at No. 123 Prime street, this city, filed through Mr. E. B. Jenkins notice of three others, viz., James Ray, aged 79, of No. 302 S. Front street; Edward Heston, aged 74, of No. 1209 Green street; and Samuel Johnson, aged 81, of No. 1624 Filbert street, all of this city, has been received.

RAN OVER A CHILD.—Henry Snyder, the driver of a wagon, ran over and badly injured a child at Fourth and Thompson streets yesterday. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Devlin, when, it having been produced in testimony that the injuries of the child are quite serious, the accused was held to await the result.

BOARDMAN'S EXCURSION.—Again we invite the particular attention of our readers to the card announcing Boardman's Fourth Annual Excursion to Atlantic City to-morrow afternoon. These excursions have always been popular, and there is every indication that in point of pleasure this one will surpass all its predecessors.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—John Mulligan and William McAnally, the two men who on Sunday night so badly beat Mr. George Pabst at his saloon, York avenue and Callowhill street, have been admitted to bail by Alderman Cahill, the attending physician on Mr. Pabst having pronounced him out of danger.

BOY INJURED.—A boy of five years, named Charles Raynold, last night fell from a lumber pile at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue, and fractured his leg. He was taken to his home in that vicinity.

FOURTH EDITION

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Attempted Wife Murder

Important Railway Contract.

Another Kerosene Casualty.

Sentence of a Murderer.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Akerman and Southern Outrages.

Boutwell and Pleasanton.

Why Grant is at Long Branch.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President at Long Branch.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has transpired that the main object of the President's visit to Long Branch this season has a political more than a social significance. He desires to hear the counsels of leading politicians and acknowledged Republicans as to the best manner of healing the differences in the ranks of the party in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Next week a large delegation of New Yorkers will visit Long Branch to give their views as to the better apportioning of Federal patronage in that State.

Attorney-General Akerman

returns to-morrow, when Bowen's case will be disposed of as far as that department is concerned. When the President ordered the Secretary of War to issue instructions to department commanders to assist the civil authorities in the Southern States in putting down the Ku-klux or like disturbances, it was expected instructions also would be sent to United States District Attorneys and Marshals.

The Attorney-General deferred this till such time as, in his opinion, the condition of affairs would warrant it. Akerman is a Georgian, and thinks he knows best how to deal with the people of that section of the country, and does not believe in precipitating matters; consequently no instructions of any kind have been issued any more than if the act for the suppression of the alleged outrages had never passed.

Since Clifford Thomson Resigned

the position of Chief Supervisor and Detective of Internal Revenue on account of using the secrets of Pleasanton's office for stock jobbing matters, it has been alleged that the Commissioner himself was more or less involved in Thomson's plans. There is a positive disagreement between Boutwell and Pleasanton, so that the latter never communicates with the Secretary on business except by letter.

Now this means has stopped, and Pleasanton intends managing his bureau independently of the head of the Treasury Department, and without asking his approval or consent in any matter, hoping the President will sustain him. Yesterday he awarded one of the most important contracts to the Hudson Paper Mills for furnishing new paper for printing beer, distilled spirits, cigar, tobacco, snuff, and all other stamps, except adhesive stamps.

The Secretary alone has the right to bind contracts by his approval, and Pleasanton's course is regarded as remarkable, as it is defiant. Such a condition of affairs cannot last much longer. Either Boutwell must resign or Pleasanton accept a foreign mission.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The hemp and bagging factory of J. S. Lytle & Co., corner of Carie and Collins streets, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance unknown. The foundry and machine shop of Collins & Holliday, opposite, was somewhat damaged by fire and water; insured.

Steamer Burned.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—The steamer Diamond, owned by J. P. Monroe & Co., of Oshkosh, was burned at Berlin, Wis., yesterday. Loss about $14,000; insured for $7000.

The steam flouring mill of Mr. RIX, of Iron Ridge, Wis., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $7000.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempted Wife Murder.

TROY, June 23.—Isaac G. Lansing, a farmer, living near Waterford, Saratoga county, was arrested yesterday, charged with plotting to destroy his wife's life. Abram Devoes swears that he was paid $105 to kill her, Lansing going away from home, while the deed was to be done at night. Justice Cramer, of Waterford, is examining the case, which produces great excitement in the lower part of Saratoga county.

Murderer Sentenced, Etc.

ROCHESTER, June 23.—Joseph Messner, the wife murderer, was this forenoon sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of August next.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this forenoon, argument was heard for a new trial for David Montgomery, convicted a few days since of the murder of his wife.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Accident from Kerosene.

BOSTON, June 23.—While drawing kerosene oil from a cask in the cellar of L. P. Haskell's grocery in Sumner street, this morning, it caught fire from a lighted candle, causing damage to the goods and building to the extent of $5000.

FROM THE PLAINS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Matters.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, June 23.—A despatch from A. C. Mitchell, president, dated Lebanon, Mo., yesterday, announces that a contract for grading, ironing, and equipping the Laclede and Fort Scott Railroad, from the Mississippi river to Fort Scott, has been closed with George A. Fitch, of New York.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 500 bales at 29½c. Flour unchanged; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 30,000 bushels spring at $1·48 afloat; winter red Western, $1·57. Corn firmer; sales 42,000 bushels mixed Western at 73@74c.; good to choice do., 75@76c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Western and Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady; new mess, $14·87½@15. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and steady.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 23—10 A. M.—Wheat market active and feverish. No. 2, $1·28½, cash and seller June; $1·27½@1·27¾, seller July; $1·21½, seller July or August; $1·16 bid, seller the year. Corn quiet, but firm; 54½@54¾c., seller June; 55½c., seller August. Freights, 6@6¼c.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	6,000	Oats, bus.	33,000	104,000
Wheat, bus.	25,000	25,000	Rye, bus	none	none
Corn, bus.	220,000	230,000	Barley, bus.	none	none.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cotton unchanged. Flour weak, and market favors buyers. Wheat dull. Corn—Southern white dull at 85@88c.; Southern yellow firm at 75@77c.; mixed Western, 80@82c. Oats in fair demand at 70@50c. Mess Pork quiet at $16@16·50. Bacon and Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 93@93½.

—M. Garcia Onevedo, a member of the Spanish Embassy, who had remained in Paris, and was struck by a ball fired by the Communists, has died from the effects of his wound. The deceased was a writer of considerable merit.

MISS RYE.

Her Latest Female Emigration Scheme.

From the Toronto Globe, June 16.

From a letter received by last mail we are glad to learn that Miss Rye intended to leave for Canada by the Prussian, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool, and that she brings along with her a hundred little girls, and thirty others, we presume female adult servants. She expects that the British Government will be induced to lend her some assistance in her enterprise for the good of orphan little girls; and so pleased is the Board of Poor Law Guardians for St. George's, Hanover Square, with the accounts received from some of the little ones in their new Canadian homes, that they have had their letters printed and distributed by hundreds among the different parish schools of the metropolis. We are also glad to learn that the interest in the emigration of orphan girls under Miss Rye's auspices is greatly extending—an instance of which may be cited in the fact that one gentleman, a wealthy London merchant, originally from Cumberland, has offered to bear half the expense of every orphan child that the guardians of his native parish in Cumberland will put under Miss Rye's care. It is literally the fact that too many of such a class, if wisely and judiciously selected, cannot be sent to this country. The dearth of female servants in Canada at this moment is very much greater than it was when Miss Rye first directed her attention to the matter with which her name is now so much associated. It is very evident that bringing adult females across the Atlantic is beset with difficulties, and open to objections from which the present undertaking of Miss Rye is entirely free. She will not easily supply the demand, let her do her best.

A SEASONABLE HINT.

The Abuse of Drinking Fountains.

That a public drinking fountain is an adornment to a well-regulated city, as well as useful, none will deny, but unfortunately, in many respects, the one now erected may almost be classed as a public nuisance. First, from early drawn until sundown, scores of ill-bred blacks of all ages loiter round it, with no evident purpose other than stealing the cups or cooling their pulses with the water contained in the tank. Then, again, the location is not desirable for many reasons. Situated, as it is, at one of the most prominent junctions in our city, at all hours during the day those passing it can feast their vision upon the motley crew surrounding it, as well as a pool of water upon the street and a muddy pavement. This alone is sufficient, instead of answering the purpose for which it was erected, to drive off the respectable portion of the human race, and turn it over to dirty urchins to play splash in.

Is there not also danger of spreading disease among animals? Only yesterday a horse badly afflicted with the glanders was driven to the fountain to drink, and was allowed by his driver to rub his nose against the iron work, thereby endangering the health of all that followed. May not horses have divers diseases which would infect others who drank at the pool after them?

As a quencher of thirst, it is without doubt useful, but it should be regulated in some way to guard it from being a disease-brewer.—*Washington Patriot.*

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

An Eleven-Year-Old Hero.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of last evening says:—

One of the most remarkable accidents which we have ever recorded occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, Clarence A. Westhaeffer, aged about eleven years, and son of Mr. J. M. Westhaeffer, the well-known bookseller, being the sufferer. Clarence climbed up to the top of that portion of a gymnasium known as a "Flying Dutchman," situated in the rear of the Parish School on Duke street, his object being to secure a long rope for a little girl who desired to use it for a particular purpose. While at the top he became giddy and fell, clutching at the pole in his descent, and this was what caused the serious part of the accident, for a gold ring on the third finger of his left hand caught in one of the spikes on the pole, his whole weight resting for a moment upon the finger; but it was only for a moment—he fell heavily, while the ring flew in one direction and the entire skin of the finger, nail and all, in another. The skin and nail of the finger remain intact, not a break in either, and a casual observer would suppose that it is really the whole finger—flesh, bone, and all. But the mutilated part is only the outside covering of the finger, having, of course, a good deal of flesh with it. And here comes in the brave part. Clarence walked over to the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., but finding that gentleman in the act of going to the railroad to take a train of cars, he walked to the residence of Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., where his injured hand was properly dressed, and the brave little fellow then walked home. He is suffering considerable pain to-day, but it is believed the finger will be saved.

STABBED.—George Jackson and another person named John Moore took to fighting yesterday at Front and Tasker streets. Jackson drew a knife and cut Moore on the wrist, severing two arteries, by which he lost a large amount of blood. The flow was finally stopped, and the sufferer taken to his home much exhausted. Alderman Lutz held Jackson to await the result of Moore's injuries.

CASUALTIES.—A man named William Blee, aged 40 years, fell from the first floor to the cellar of a sugar warehouse at Reed street wharf this morning, and fractured his leg. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Frederick Miller, aged 23 years, had his leg crushed yesterday afternoon by a car on the Pennsylvania road, at Thirty-fifth street. He was removed to his home in the neighborhood.

RUN OVER.—A farmer's wagon ran over, today at noon, a boy named Joseph England, on Fourth street above Brown, badly cutting his face and jaw. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William Hornor, 71 years of age, residing at No. 1648 North Sixteenth street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat at seven o'clock this morning. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 H & B Top c..			100 sh Leh Nav St..		38¾
	s5....	46	200	do.....	38¾
$800 City 6s, New.			300	do.....c.	38¾
	c&p..	100	200	do.....b30.	38¾
$100	do... c&p.	99¾	200	do.....b30.	38¾
$2000 Pa R mt con.		85 95¾	1000	do.....	38¾
30 sh N Penna R..		48¾	100 sh Ph & E R.	b60